The New-York Times.

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A Golden Opportunity at Silver Prices.

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Fruit of Loom,	yard wide,	4¾c
Rival,	yard wide,	4¾c
Brown Muslins,	yard wide,	2¾c

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Bleached.		Brown.	
Ten-quarter,	19¾c	Ten-quarter,	18¾c
Nine-quarter,	18¾c	Nine-quarter,	17¾c
Eight-quarter,	17¾c	Eight-quarter,	15¾c
Seven-quarter,	15¾c	Seven-quarter,	13¾c
Six-quarter,	13¾c	Six-quarter,	12¾c
Five-quarter,	10¾c	Five-quarter,	9¾c

Wash Dress Fabrics.

CHALLIES—Fast colors. Best Quality—Best Styles—Large and Small Figures—Light and Dark Grounds—Navy, Black, Cardinal, Brown, Cream, Pink, and Light Blue. Regular price eight cents, FOUR CENTS.

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Pink, Light Blue, and Heliotrope,	9¾ cents
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Finest French Novelties,	19 cents
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Scotch fine Cloth—32 inches wide,	12½ cents
Fine Zephyrs,	7¾ cents
Novelty—best American make,	6¾ cents
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SATEENS.

The Finest French,	29 cents
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Navy Blue Stripes, dots and figures,	19 cents
French Printed—Bl'k and col'd grounds	12½ cents
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Polka Dots and Shepherd Checks,	7¾ cents
Gloria Foulard,	5¾ cents
Satin Serge—40 inches wide,	5¾ cents

PERCALES.

The Best French—full yard wide,	12½ cents
Cardinal, Goblin, and Indigo Blue,	12½ cents
Fine French—waist and dress styles,	7¾ cents
Best American—32 inches wide,	6¾ cents

BATISTES.

Finest Silk finish,	12½ cents

LAWNS.

Finest French—40 inches wide,	12½ cents
Best Irish—linen finish—38 inch,	9¾ cents
Fancy Stripes,	8¾ cents
Hemstitch Stripes—floral designs,	7¾ cents

ORGANDIES.

Finest Scotch—light grounds,	15 cents
Finest American—dark grounds,	9¾ cents

CAMBRICS.

Black and Second Mourning,	6¾ cents
Dress and Shirt Waist styles,	5¾ cents
Shirting styles—fast colors,	4¾ cents

CALICOES.

Standard—dress styles,	5¾ cents
Quilting styles,	4¾ cents
Shirting styles,	3¾ cents

CHEVIOTS.

Extra heavy, for Eton Suits,	6¾ cents

SEERSUCKERS.

Extra heavy—the best quality,	12½ cents
Stripes and Checks—fast colors,	5¾ cents

MULLS.

Finest Fancy Dotted,	15 cents
Fancy Figured,	7¾ cents

DANISH CLOTH AND CREPES.

All the newest and staple shades,	8¾ cents

INDIGO BLUES.

The finest and best—full yard wide,	12½ cents
Polka dots, stripes, and figures,	7¾ cents
Fancy stripes and dots—fast colors,	5¾ cents

TURKEY REDS.

Fine quality, for children's dresses,	12½ cents
Quilting styles—brilliant colors,	6¾ cents

Silk Department.

AT	were
27c..Figured and Fancy Stripe Pongees	.50
29c..Japanese Wash Silks—plaids and stripes	.50
39c..Figured India Silks—26 inches wide	.65
39c..Fancy Col'd Bengalines	.60
39c..Satin Stripe Pongees	.60
59c..Figured India Silks—new designs	.75
59c..Fluted Crêpe de Chines—all shades	.75
29c..Black China Silks	.40
49c..Black Japanese Silks—24 inches wide	.60
59c..Fine Black Japanese Silks—27-inch	.75

Various Special Offerings On Main Floor.

AT	were
1 c..Silk Chantilly Laces—5 to 7 inch	.20
9 c..Point d'Irlande and Net Top Laces	.20
25 c..Others—6 to 14 inches wide	.50
9 c..Beige and Cream Cotton Laces	.15
49 c..Silk Chantilly Demi Flouncings	1.00
69 c..Silk Chantilly Flouncings—42-inch	1.00
12½c..Cambric Embroideries—4 to 10 inch	.25
8 c..Colored Embroideries—3 to 4 inch	.15
39 c..Emb'd Pink and Blue Chambray—37 in.	.75
79 c..Emb'd India Linen Skirtings—45 inch	1.50
5 c..Men's Hemmed Handk'fs	.10
9½c..Men's Colored Border Handk'fs	.15
4 c..Ladies' Colored Border Handk'fs	.09
12½c..Ladies' White Emb'd Handk'fs	.25
6 c..Fine Paper and Envelopes—quire	.12
8 c..Tinted Paper and Envelopes—quire	.15
7 c..Extra quality Writing Tablets	.12
19 c..Pocketbooks, Cardcases & Chatelaines	.35
37 c..Fancy Leather Pocketbooks & Cardcases	.75
69 c..Fine Leather Shopping Bags	1.00

Horse Clothing and Lap Robes.

Halters and Ties,	29c	Linen Stable Sheets,	39c
Surcingles, 2c., 29c.,	79c	Derby Plaid,	69c
Leather Fly Nets,	98c	Fawn Duck,	79c
Earflaps,	98c	Gray Linen,	98c
All-Wool Coolers,	2.98	Fancy Plaid Linen,	1.25
All-Wool Sweaters,	3.98	Summer Kersey,	2.98
Mowie Lap Robes,	49c	Green Cloth Robes,	1.25
Emb'd Mowie,	79c	Blue Cloth Robes,	1.69
Green Flannel,	69c	Plaid Cloth,	2.79
Mohair Plaid,	98c	Emb'd Cloth,	3.98
Plaid Wool,	1.98	Extra Fine,	5.98

ALL AT HALF DEALERS' PRICES.

Optical Department.

Solid Gold Eyeglasses—patent cork nose piece—finest crystal lenses.....1.98; were 3.50

Solid Gold Spectacles—straight and riding bow—finest crystal lenses.....1.98; were 4.50

Solid Gold Eyeglass Chains—patent catch and hook.....1.98; were 3.50

Practical optician in charge. Oculists' prescriptions filled. Frames carefully adjusted.

Toilet Requisites.

Imported White Castile Soap—bar,	31c
Cottonseed Oil Soaps—large size,	7c
Medicated Tar Soaps—worth .09,	4c
Extra Large Bath Sponges,	9c
Blue Diamond Quadruple Extracts, 1, 2, and 4 oz.....26c.....and.....94c	
4 and 8 oz. Lavender Waters, formerly 49 and 79; now.....29c. and 49c	
8 oz. Florida Water—worth 29,	15c
French's Bay Rum—worth 15c,	8c
Tar Camphor Tablets,	2c
Bon Ami Cleanser and Disinfectant,	10c
Steel Curling Irons—worth 15,	8c
Swanadown Face Powder—worth 10,	4c

CONGRESSMEN ARRIVE SLOWLY

NOT MORE THAN SEVENTY-FOUR IN WASHINGTON YET.

Mr. McMillin Expects a Lively Session—He Is Willing to be the Democratic Leader on the Floor of the House—Senator Teller Thinks the Sherman Law Will Not Be Repealed Without a Proper Substitute—Candidates for Doorkeeper of the House.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Up to the hour of 4 o'clock this afternoon just fifty-three members of the House of Representatives had reported at the House Post Office. About the first thing a member does when he reaches town is to call at the Post Office and give directions concerning his mail, so that it seems safe to estimate that not more than sixty Representatives are in the city this evening.

Only fourteen Senators have reported thus far. To-morrow it is expected that a great many members of both houses will arrive.

Mr. McMillin of Tennessee was among to-day's arrivals. He said to a correspondent of THE NEW-YORK TIMES that he expected the coming extraordinary session to be exceedingly lively. He is of the opinion that the Sherman law will be repealed, but he is not sure that it will be repealed unconditionally. Mr. McMillin was not willing to discuss the subject of his possible leadership on the floor, contenting himself with the statement that in the fifteen years in which he has served in Congress he has always taken positions assigned him without consulting his own wishes. This may be regarded by some as equivalent to a declaration that in case the plan of making Mr. Wilson of West Virginia Chairman of the Ways and Means Committee and Mr. McMillin the mouthpiece of the committee on the floor is carried out, Mr. McMillin will not interpose any serious objections.

It is known that he favors the carrying on of the work of framing a tariff bill at the same time that the silver question is being discussed. Although Mr. McMillin was unwilling to be quoted on this subject, it is said by one of his friends that he believes the majority in the House should not waste any time in getting to work on a new tariff measure. Mr. McMillin takes the ground that the Democratic Party is thoroughly united as to the necessity of doing away with the McKinley tariff law, and also in the resolve to change the election laws under which the notorious John I. Davenport has long managed to do injury to the Democratic Party. It is not united on the subject of silver. In Mr. McMillin's view, the propositions on which the party is united should not be lost sight of in the face of a situation which will necessarily lead to a struggle in both branches of Congress.

Senator Teller of Colorado arrived to-day and spent some time at the Capitol. Mr. Teller still maintains that the Sherman law is not responsible for the present financial depression. He takes the ground that the people are hoarding money, not because of lack of confidence in the currency, but because they are afraid of investment.

"If they had any doubt about the stability and value of the currency," said Mr. Teller, "they would seek investments in land or property of any kind which would have a stable value. On the contrary, they decline all investments and are putting their money away in safe-deposit vaults and in stockings. If the banks that have failed throughout the country had had silver with which to pay their depositors they would not have broken. The depositors would have taken silver or silver certificates in payment for their checks without a murmur."

Mr. Teller asserts that the present trouble is the direct result of a scare which originated through the failure of Baring Brothers. The New-York bankers, he declares, re-echoing the old cry, with the object of bringing about the repeal of the Sherman law and the issue of bonds by the Government, are directly responsible for the present flurry. There is a hint of a threat in the following statement by Mr. Teller:

"I do not think that the Sherman law can be repealed without a proper substitute. At least, it will be a long time before such a thing can be accomplished. If that is the relief that is wanted, it certainly cannot be had at once. The law cannot be repealed in August or in September or in October. I am not a defender of that law, and do not think it a good one. It is not the work of the silver men. It is Mr. Sherman's measure, and one he believed in when he presented it. In my judgment, however, it will have to remain on the statute book until some substitute is put in its place."

Senator Squire of Washington also came in to-day. He was at the Post Office Department this afternoon. He looks to see the Sherman law repealed, but he thinks there will be considerable delay in bringing it about. He did not make a positive answer to the question whether there was likely to be a substitute bill passed.

Senator Gorman is putting in considerable time each day at his quarters in the Capitol, but he is not talking for publication. He has not yet issued a call for a caucus of the Democratic members of the Senate, but it is expected that he will call them together by next Monday at the latest. By that time it is believed the list of the Senate's employes who are to remain in the service will be completed. The Republican employes are worrying a good deal and all of them will be glad when the policy of the majority is announced through the new Secretary and Sergeant at Arms. Some of the veterans, like Capt. Bassett, the ancient assistant doorkeeper, and Amzi Smith, the well-informed and popular Superintendent of Documents, are losing no sleep over the situation. They know that they will be retained in their places.

If it were not for the contest over the two offices of Doorkeeper and Sergeant at Arms of the House, Washingtonians would hardly realize that an extra session of Congress was so near at hand. The candidates for these two positions are doing their best with the limited amount of Congressional material at hand to advance their respective interests. "Iceman" Turner of New-York still sticks to the assertion that he cannot be beaten. The friends of E. B. Smith of Texas question this declaration. They think Smith and ex-Doorkeeper Hurt of Chattanooga leading candidates, with Smith in the lead by reason of Hurt's late entry.

Mr. Smith's friends do not seem to attach the importance to Turner's support that a careful General would. No word has yet come from New-York calculated to discredit any of Turner's claims. So far he is the only New-Yorker mentioned for the place outside of Thomas J. Coakley and the irrepressible Felix McCloskey. Coakley has declared in an interview that he is not a candidate and would not take the place if it were offered him. Mr. McCloskey is undoubtedly very much a candidate, but without votes enough in sight to make his candidacy look the least bit serious.

It is expected that most of the New-York City members will be here on Friday, and that they will hold a caucus Friday night, when the question of their action regarding the Doorkeepership and other matters will be decided.

There is nothing particularly new regarding the position of Sergeant at Arms. Representative Donovan of Ohio said this afternoon that when the entire Ohio delegation is in the city a conference will be held and the choice of a majority for Sergeant at Arms will be unanimously supported. Owing to the fact that the Sergeant at Arms of the last House, Dr. Yoder, is an Ohio man, it is generally accepted that the decision of the Ohio delegation will settle the question as to who will succeed him. Representative Donovan said he believed S. E. Johnson of the Cincinnati *Enquirer* would be selected. Mr. Johnson seems to take the same view of the situation. He would make an admirable Sergeant at Arms.

Representative Robertson of Louisiana, in response to a telegram, to-day received authority from Judge Holman to issue a call for a Democratic caucus. The call is as follows:

WASHINGTON, D. C., Aug. 2, 1893.
By authority from the Hon. W. S. Holman, Chairman of the Democratic caucus, I hereby call a caucus of the Democratic members of the Fifty-third Congress, to meet in the House of Representatives on Saturday, Aug. 5, at 8 o'clock P. M.
S. M. ROBERTSON,
Secretary Democratic Caucus.

JOY IN THE TREASURY.

The Gold Reserve Passes the $100,000,000 Limit.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—There were two topics of interest to the Treasury people to-day. One was the restoration of the one-hundred-million gold reserve, which reached, at the close of business, more than $100,700,000. The other was the increased demand for national bank circulation, principally by New-York banks.

The Treasurer's office sent up a sort of cheer when the gold in the Treasurer's hands was found to be again in excess of $100,000,000. That reserve was encroached upon during the first month of the Administration, and the recovery has been slow and painful. While some of the Treasury officers have been disposed to make light of the fact that there had been but a small infringement of the reserve, there are others who believe that the first encroachment had something to do with increasing the general distrust that was feeding upon many small objects.

It is the opinion of the officers of the Treasury who talked of the matter this afternoon that the Administration will find it easier now to control the reserve than it was when the new Secretary came into the service. The old Administration had left business in such shape that it was impossible to avoid loss by payments provided for by the recent occupants of the offices, while in the last five months the Administration has been gaining headway and becoming familiar with the situation, so that it is probable that, with better business conditions and a restoration of confidence, there will be no difficulty in keeping the gold reserve intact.

The inflow of gold from abroad will make it easier for the Government to get gold, if it can find the paper with which to buy it, for it cannot have gold without buying it. Treasury officials talk about the remarkable feature of this financial disturbance which finds the banks sending gold to the West instead of currency, and persons demanding paper rather than gold when withdrawing deposits from savings banks. There is evidently not a scare about specie payments or a gold premium. At the Treasury it is admitted that no account can be given of what has become of the currency, of which there is undoubtedly abundance in existence.

Although there was an excess of gold in the Treasury to-day, there were no gold certificates issued. Acting Treasurer Meline was not prepared to say when they would be issued, although he was asked whether it was not imperative that he should issue them. The number of gold certificates outstanding had been reduced to the lowest point for many years before the one-hundred-million reserve was restored.

The Controller of the Currency will have his hands full of business for the New-York banks in a few days. If the calls for additional currency continue through August as they have begun, the increase for the month will be extraordinary. There have been deposited since Aug. 1, to secure circulation, bonds to the amount of $1,076,500, of which $530,000 was deposited to-day. Since Aug. 1 currency has been issued on bonds to the amount of $945,050, of which $492,980 was issued to-day. Since Aug. 1, $4,355,000 in currency has been ordered to be printed, and of this amount $4,075,000 was ordered printed to-day.

New-York has a large interest in these latest figures. The orders from banks in that city have aggregated $5,050,000 in the last four days. This amount of currency has been ordered in the amounts stated by the following banks: Fourth National Bank, $1,800,000; Bank of New-York, $200,000; Gallatin National Bank, $400,000; Market and Fulton National Bank, $450,000; Mercantile National Bank, $800,000; Merchants' National Bank, $900,000; Western National Bank, $500,000; total, $5,050,000.

EDITORS TALKING FIGHT.

The Board-Walk War at Asbury Park Caused Trouble Between Them.

NEWARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—T. Thomas Fortune, editor of the *Colored Age*, and Col. William Murrell, editor of the *New-Jersey Trumpet*, may fight a duel because of the board-walk war at Asbury Park.

The Colonel came to this city last night from Asbury Park to publish his paper to-day, and he had a great deal to say about Editor Fortune. The latter had commented rather severely in the last edition of the *Age* on the fact that Murrell supported Founder Bradley in his attitude toward the colored people. Col. Murrell told a friend that he had written a stinging reply to Mr. Fortune's remarks, and then read the article to him.

Mr. Fortune heard of this, and the Colonel's verbal comment on his editorial was quickly replied to.

"He sent word," said Col. Murrell, "that if I published the editorial he would challenge me to a duel. Well, I'll give him the chance. I fought a duel in New-Orleans while I was a member of the Louisiana Legislature from 1870 to 1880, and I fight in the good old Southern style, shotgun and pienty of buckshot. I want to choose the weapons, and we'll hire a flatboat and go out into the river and fight."

The Colonel said to-day that he will await in his office the visit of Editor Fortune's second.

May Wipe Out the State's Soldiery.

TOPEKA, Kan., Aug. 2.—The court-martial for the trial of Col. Hughes met this afternoon.

Col. Hughes objected to the President of the court, Gen. Sears, who had been commissioned when there was no vacancy. The law provides that officers shall be appointed and shall serve for five years unless removed by court-martial or resignation—a provision that has been ignored.

As the Constitution provides that the Legislature shall not create offices for a longer period than four years, there is a probability of steps being taken to have the militia law declared void, which would abolish the National Guard. The court adjourned without arriving at a conclusion. Gov. Lewelling will be in the witness chair to-morrow.

One of Yale's Treasured Relics.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 2.—The cornerstone of Old South College, the antiquated dormitory building at Yale, which was thought to have been carried off by students, was found this afternoon under a heap of rubbish piled upon it by the workmen demolishing the ancient structure.

The rock weighs half a ton, and bears a Latin inscription stating that "Ezra Stiles, President of Yale College, laid the first stone April 15, 1793, ninety-three years after the founding of the college."

Saranac Lake in ten hours, via New-York Central. Solid vestibule trains, morning and evening.—*Adv.*

RAZORS FLY IN A DINING ROOM.

Turfman Quinn Assaults an Asbury Waiter and a Free Fight Follows.

ASBURY PARK, N. J., Aug. 2.—John H. Quinn, the well-known turfman, was arrested to-night charged with assaulting a colored waiter in the dining room of the Plaza Hotel.

Quinn and a waiter, George Willis Field, became engaged in a war of words because the attendant removed a dish from the table before Quinn had partaken of it. The horseman picked up a chair and struck the waiter over the head. Field's colored friends came to the rescue, and hurled dishes and glasses at his assailant.

Razors were drawn, and in the fight Quinn was badly cut on the wrist. This so angered him that he rushed out of the dining room and got a revolver from his sleeping apartment. Returning to the dining room, he brandished his pistol and searched for Field, but he had gone away.

The other waiters scampered at the sight of the revolver, and rushed for the office. Quinn followed, pistol in hand, looking for Field.

The guests of the house were now thoroughly alarmed, and several of the ladies screamed and swooned. The proprietor of the hotel called for the police, and a half dozen bluecoats were on the spot. Founder Bradley accompanied them, and ordered them to arrest Quinn. The order was obeyed, and the turfman was taken to the town lock-up.

A Justice of the Peace was summoned, and after a preliminary hearing Quinn was placed under bonds to appear for a further hearing to-morrow morning.

The mêlée caused great excitement about the hotel and on the streets. At one time there were fully a thousand people in front of the hostelry where the fight occurred.

Quinn, with two brothers, has been here all Summer.

RUSSELL B. HARRISON'S BOND.

Couldn't Furnish It, Though Reduced from $5,000 to $1,000, It Is Said.

"Russell B. Harrison comes into this court and presumes to speak for a company with which his connection is somewhat questionable," said Lawyer Clarence Birdseye during an argument before Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court yesterday. "I think it is somewhat peculiar," added the lawyer.

The company in question was the Ceylon Planters' Tea Company. The argument was on behalf of the son of the ex-President to have a judgment by default for $39,000 against the company in favor of Watson & Farr, exporters, set aside and the case reopened. It was claimed that Russell B. Harrison was a stockholder in the tea company, of which S. Elwood May is President.

The judgment was obtained for money and advice furnished by Watson & Farr. They had refused a compromise offer of $3,500.

"Mr. Harrison was made Treasurer of the company," continued Lawyer Birdseye, "and a bond of $5,000 was required. He could not furnish it, and the bond was reduced to $1,000. He could not obtain a bond for that amount even, so he never became Treasurer after all."

Mr. Harrison's attorney read an affidavit of his client in which it was said the company had a good defense, nothing having been served on the defendants but a summons and the papers on which an attachment had been issued.

Time was granted for further affidavits on Mr. Harrison's part to be filed.

BITTEN BY A MONKEY.

Mrs. Sharpe Forced It to Drink Beer—It Tore Her Hand and She May Die.

CONEY ISLAND, Aug. 2.—Even if she recovers, Mrs. Sadie Sharpe won't try to make a monkey drink beer again.

She undertook this task here to-night, and as a consequence she is in convulsions in her room, with a prospect that she will never leave alive. Mrs. Sharpe is a performer at West Brighton.

This afternoon she attended the matinée at Bullock's Casino. After the show she borrowed Do-do, one of "Prof." Hampton's trained monkeys. She carried the little animal to a table where she was drinking with some friends, and, after teasing Do-do for some time, she finally concluded it would be great fun to make the monkey drink beer.

Do-do didn't fancy the beverage and squealed lustily when Mrs. Sharpe tried to pour some of the stuff down its throat. But this only added to the enjoyment, and grasping the monkey firmly she forced half a glass of beer into its mouth. At this point the monkey took part in the proceedings itself.

With an extra loud squeak it turned on its tormentor, and before Mrs. Sharpe knew what had happened blood was pouring from three ugly wounds in her right hand. Then the woman fainted. She was taken to her room and Dr. Fleischman was called in. She soon went into convulsions, and it took five men to hold her down.

The doctor thinks that her chances for life are scant, as blood poisoning is likely to ensue.

SEYMOUR'S QUEST FOR A GRAVE.

Obstacles to His Proposed Experiment of Being Buried Alive.

ROCKFORD, Ill., Aug. 2.—No definite arrangements have yet been made for Seymour's burial. Threats were made here a week ago to get out an injunction and prevent the test if tried in this county.

Seymour also fears that he will be dug up or disturbed by persons suspecting that he is not in the grave, and that the test will thus be spoiled. He has therefore been looking for a place in Chicago and other cities, and no decision has been reached.

Dr. Dunn thinks the test will be made here during the next few weeks. He says that if there are prospects of trouble a house will be secretly secured in the country near here, where the soil is right, and the burial will be performed in the cellar, in the presence of a few selected scientific men and press representatives, all pledged to secrecy as to the location until after the resurrection.

Preparing to Quit Gray Gables.

BUZZARD'S BAY, Mass., Aug. 2.—President Cleveland remained at Gray Gables during the day, and in the evening drove over to the village with Mrs. Cleveland. Secretary Carlisle will arrive to-morrow. The President, Secretary Carlisle, and Secretary Lamont will take the Fall River steamer Puritan at Fall River Friday afternoon. On arriving in New-York Saturday morning they will be conveyed to Jersey City, where a special car will be in waiting to take them to Washington.

The Schooner Wainwright Ashore.

LAUREL, Del., Aug. 2.—The schooner George Wainwright, Capt. Hundley, from New-Berne, N. C., to Laurel with a cargo of shingles, is ashore in Pamlico Sound. Capt. Hundley mistook Body Island Light for Roanoke Marsh's Light, which caused his vessel to run ashore.

Fire Raging in Boise City.

BOISE CITY, Idaho, Aug. 2.—A big fire is raging in the city. The Central Hotel is already gone, and the flames promise to destroy a large part of the city.

Try Callsaya La Rilla as a delicious and effective substitute for quinine pills.—*Adv.*

STOCKS ADVANCE SHARPLY

PRICES FORCED RAPIDLY UPWARD BY A RUSH TO BUY.

Many Influences United to Add to the Market's Strength—More Gold Engaged in London for Shipment—National Banks Acquiring Government Bonds—Less Money Sent Away—Mr. Carlisle Received Visitors—National Bank Depositories' Authorized Balances Increased.

Stocks advanced sharply yesterday. From the opening the market was strong, and although the activity lagged a little in the middle of the day there was a rush to buy just before the close, which sent prices in many instances to the highest point of the session.

The market influences favored an advance. The news of the morning, barring the Chicago troubles, was against the bears. More gold engagements were reported in Europe for shipment to this country, and the determination of the national banks of the city to increase their circulation helped to add to the strength developed. Some of the later developments were less favorable, but they failed to knock down prices.

The shorts took fright and rushed to cover. The extent to which the market had been oversold was shown by their anxiety to save themselves, and their efforts did much to run up quotations.

In addition, there was a good deal of real buying for a rise. A report was generally credited that a bull pool, under the direction of James R. Keene, was at work in Chicago Gas, Sugar, and Western Union. The first-named stock showed a gain of over 9 points, the second of over 7, and the third of over 4. Delaware, Lackawanna and Western made an eight-point gain, Lake Shore was up 5 points, and the Grangers rose with as much rapidity as they showed in declining under the raids of a week or two ago.

Engagements of gold in London for shipment to this country were reported to be about $3,000,000. Of the firms which will receive part of this sum are Heidelbach, Ickelheimer & Co., $250,000; Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., $100,000, and Lazard Frères $1,000,000. Philadelphia was reported to be going into the business of bringing in gold on its own account, and was credited with having arranged for a lot of at least $1,000,000. Boston is said to be in the way to receive $500,000.

The Clearing House Loan Committee issued $800,000 in certificates yesterday, bringing the total amount outstanding up to $30,250,000. The day's issue was supposed to be for the purpose of facilitating gold imports.

The national banks are ready to take a block of Government bonds from the savings banks, although the savings banks were found yesterday to be inclined to wait. The national banks will undoubtedly continue their policy of buying bonds as a basis for additional circulation.

The bond house doing the largest business in Governments reported that in the course of the day between $700,000 and $800,000 of fours had been sold to the national banks at prices ranging from 106½ to 109.

Thomas L. James, President of the Lincoln National Bank, said yesterday that the Directors of that institution had determined to increase its circulation $250,000. Application for the new bills will be forwarded to Washington at once. Mr. James remarked that, while his bank had felt the effects of the hard times in a moderate decrease of deposits, the number of accounts had increased steadily, and he regarded that fact as a good sign.

The Third National was reported to be another bond buyer, although this purchase was said not to be as a basis of additional circulation. The Merchants' National was credited with an order for $1,000,000 additional circulation and the National Park with a small increase in its issue.

Shipments of money out of town underwent a further reduction. Probably the movement did not exceed $500,000.

The Sub-Treasury paid out $500,000 in gold over the counter, exchanged small bills and silver for $300,000—$110,000 was in standard dollars—and settled $215,000 of its debtor balance at the Clearing House in gold. One of the features of the day was the scarcity of currency.

Secretary Carlisle spent his afternoon down town, taking luncheon with Assistant Treasurer Jordan and ex-Secretary Fairchild at the Lawyers' Club. In the morning he had received callers at the Fifth Avenue Hotel. His time was devoted to visitors until past noon, when he went down town.

The first visitor was the new Collector, James T. Kilbreth, who said he called to pay his respects and discuss informally the future conduct of the Custom House. He remained about half an hour. Among the other officials who had business with the Secretary were Col. J. B. Montgomery, Chief of the Special Treasury Agents, and Col. J. T. Scharf, the Inspector of Chinese. They called at Mr. Carlisle's request. They said the interview with Mr. Carlisle had been pleasant and satisfactory. Others who called were Charles F. Parker of Meriden, Conn., Thomas Shirley, Col. W. R. Ray, President of the Citizens' National Bank, and A. Cox, President of the Columbia Trust Company, all of Louisville. They said they called simply to pay their respects to Mr. Carlisle, who was an old acquaintance.

Down town the Secretary did not meet the bank Presidents. Officially, they had no notice of his presence in the city. He spent a couple of hours at the Sub-Treasury.

Mr. Carlisle told inquirers that he had not prepared any report for the special session of Congress. Any session of that body had the power, however, to call upon him for a report. As to recommendations he might or might not have made to the President he declined to say anything.

The proposed increase in circulation by the national banks of the city, Mr. Carlisle thought, would be a good thing.

Secretary Carlisle sent a telegram directing Acting Secretary Curtis to send this telegram to the 150 national bank depositories throughout the United States:

"Your authorized balance hereby fixed at par of security. Transfer excess whenever practicable to nearest Sub-Treasury."

This action of the Treasury Department will release to the banks about $900,000. According to former regulations, each depository bank was permitted to hold Government funds to the extent of from 90 to 95 per cent. of the United States bonds deposited to secure the same. This action of the Treasury permits them to hold Government funds to the par value of the Government bonds on deposit.

President Thomas F. Barr of the Nassau National Bank, Brooklyn, yesterday received from Sub-Treasurer Conrad N. Jordan a notice that until the order was rescinded all balances due the Government must be paid in gold or currency. The Nassau Bank is the only United States depository in Brooklyn.

Pump Works Foundries Closed.

ELIZABETH, N. J., Aug. 2.—The foundries of the Worthington Pump Works of South Brooklyn, which are in Elizabethport, were shut down indefinitely this evening, thus throwing 260 men out of employment.

This action was precipitated by a strike of the molders and coremakers against a reduction of 10 per cent. in their wages.

YONKERS MERCHANTS BURNED OUT.

Fire Burned Persistently and Destroyed a Score of Buildings.

YONKERS, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Fire to-day destroyed a score of small buildings on the east side of Warburton Avenue and back on Mill Street and caused a loss of about $100,000.

All the buildings were one-story structures, built on spiles over the Nepperhan River, which runs through the heart of the city. How the fire started is unknown.

It was discovered in W. S. Barbour's grocery store, 6 Warburton Avenue, about 7 o'clock this morning, and spread rapidly. The Volunteer Fire Department extinguished the flames, as they thought, by 8 o'clock. The fire had, however, worked through into Mr. Acker's hardware store, at No. 8, and did considerable damage. Both buildings were owned by L. & A. Saunders.

Shortly after 1 o'clock the fire again broke out in the rear of these two stores and rapidly worked its way along the rear of John Coppett's ten one-story frame buildings on the same avenue, and soon McManus's meat market, Jacob Davis's glass and picture-frame store, Gale's hardware store, Walsh's printing office, Tompkins's coal office, Hicks's candy store, MacFall's furniture store, Yet Sing's laundry, A. Cabaraman's furniture store, and R. J. Dick & Co.'s dry goods store were all in flames.

In a very short time all the buildings from C. Dohrman's confectionery on the south to John Schlobehm's hotel on the north were a mass of ruins lying in the bed of the river.

James McCann lost seven small stables on Mill Street. The old Peake flour mill on Mill Street, now used as a storehouse, was gutted, but its solid brick walls saved the frame buildings behind it.

The merchants who occupied the burned buildings lose about $50,000 with stock. Their insurance was about one-third of that amount.

RUSSIANS FETED IN NEWPORT.

Entertained at a Garden Party and Later at a Dance and Supper.

NEWPORT, R. I., Aug. 2.—The first garden party of the season was given to-day by Mr. and Mrs. E. S. Willing, at their cottage on Narragansett Avenue, in honor of Grand Duke Alexander of Russia. It was a brilliant affair. The grounds were magnificently decorated, while the circular piazzas were inclosed and set with tables tête-à-tête. Under a canopy tent on the south side of the grounds the Hungarian Band played.

Among the guests were Grand Duke Alexander, Vice Admiral Kaznakoff, Mrs. W. K. Vanderbilt, Mr. and Mrs. Buchanan Winthrop, Miss Winthrop, Brockholst and Willie Cutting, Mrs. Astor, Mr. and Mrs. John Jacob Astor, Mr. and Mrs. Ogden Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Goelet, Mr. and Mrs. Sheldon, Mr. and Mrs. R. T. Wilson, Miss Wilson, Mr. and Mrs. William Post, Mr. Everton Winthrop, Jr., Mr. and Miss Cushing, Mrs. Van Rensselaer, the Misses Van Rensselaer, Baron and Baroness Seillière, Mr. and Mrs. Leiter, Miss Leiter, Mr. and Mrs. De Forest, Mr. and Mrs. Duncan Elliott, Mr. and Mrs. T. H. Howard, Mr. and Mrs. Frederick W. Vanderbilt, Gov. and Mrs. Wetmore, the Misses Wetmore, Mr. and Mrs. Robert Garrett, Mr. and Mrs. J. Hooker Hamersly, Mr. and Mrs. Fernando Yznaga, Sir Julian and Lady Pauncefote, the Misses Pauncefote, the Hon. Michael and Mrs. Herbert, Center Hitchcock, and Lieut. Stewart.

Mr. Ogden Goelet at noon gave a sailing party and luncheon aboard his steam yacht White Lady.

At the Ocean House to-night the officers of the Russian fleet were entertained by the guests at a dance and light supper.

LATEST CATHOLIC CANARD.

The Minneapolis Story "a Shameful Piece of Gossip," Says Bishop Kean.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Speaking of the story published in Minneapolis that Mgr. Satolli, on his return to Washington from the Northwest, would take steps to punish Archbishop Corrigan of New-York for his refusal to reinstate the Rev. Dr. Burtsell in his original parish, St. Ann's, Bishop Kean, Rector of the Catholic University, where the Papal Legate resides when in this city, said to-day:

"It is an absurd and shameful piece of newspaper gossip, and I have nothing further to say about it."

Mgr. Satolli returned to Washington this afternoon from his extended tour through the West and Northwest. He expressed himself as much pleased with his trip.

Mgr. Satolli declined to talk about the Minneapolis telegram.

Archbishop Corrigan refused to see reporters yesterday, but sent out word that he had nothing whatever to say about the recent stories.

A dispatch from Rondout to THE NEW-YORK TIMES last night stated that Dr. Burtsell had left St. Mary's Rectory for this city. A diligent search last night failed to discover any traces of the doctor.

Dr. Henry Carey, Treasurer of the Anti-Poverty Society, said, referring to the letter signed by "A Catholic American":

"It was written in a spirit of spite. Dr. McGlynn was never in favor of Republicanism, but, on the contrary, is a strong admirer of President Cleveland. After Mr. Cleveland's first election the doctor received a letter from the President thanking him for the services he had rendered during the campaign."

Mexico's Finances and Crops.

CITY OF MEXICO, Aug. 2.—Bank managers take a very cheerful view of affairs here. They say that debtors are paying up without trouble as fast as notes fall due, and the National Bank of Mexico shows a gain of over a million dollars in cash as compared with its statement a month ago. This bank is paying its semi-annual dividend of 7 per cent., and the Bank of London is paying 8 per cent. half yearly.

Money is noticeably easier, and large operations in European exchange are recorded.

Continued good reports from the crops add strength to the situation. The London *Statist's* statement that the area of cultivation this year has not been increased is erroneous, a much larger amount of land being under cultivation than in any previous year. It is believed that the Government can get on without making any new foreign loan.

Kidnapped by Her Father.

BAYONNE, N. J., Aug. 2.—Robert Auld, a New-York real estate agent, kidnapped his daughter here Tuesday.

Mr. Auld was divorced from his wife two years ago. She is now Mrs. Lionel A. Pickens. Their daughter Isabella, eight years old, was awarded to Mr. Auld, but the mother took her out of the jurisdiction of the New-York courts. Tuesday, in the absence of Mrs. Pickens, Auld drove up to her residence here with two men. He broke in the door, it is alleged, and, seizing Isabella, who cried lustily, j

FREE COINAGE OR NO REPEAL

SILVER CONVENTION DECLARES AGAINST A GOLD STANDARD.

Demand that the White Metal be Put Where It Was Before 1873—Vicious Attack on Mr. Cleveland by Ex-Congressman Pierce of Tennessee — Gov. Waite Repeats His "Bloody Bridles" Speech and Gets Tremendous Applause —Secretary Carlisle Denounced.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—There was a little delay in the opening of the second day's session of the Silver Convention because the agent of the hall refused to unlock the doors until he should be paid his rent. When finally the convention was called to order it was announced that the Committee on Resolutions would not report until afternoon. The forenoon was therefore given up to speechmaking. Ex-Senator Hill of Colorado made the principal address, in which he attempted to show that whenever the gold standard had been adopted by a country decades of poverty and depression had followed.

The resolutions were reported after the noon recess by Ignatius Donnelly. They were adopted unanimously after a slight change in the preamble. As reported, the preamble declared that gold and silver were the "basis" of money. The Populists insisted that the phrase, "standard of value," should be substituted for the word "basis," and they had their way.

The preamble to the resolutions is the major part of the convention's platform. It runs on to the extent of about 1,800 words. The first three "whereases" are devoted to an attempt to show that bimetallism is as "ancient as human history," and that the act of 1873 struck silver from the place awarded it by the Constitution, and that this was done in such an underhand way that men like Thurman, Kelley, Voorhees, Blaine, Garfield, and even President Grant were not aware that it was being done. The next "whereas" conveys the information that the real father of the act of 1873 was Ornest Seyd, a London banker, who, it is claimed, was sent to Washington by the "moneyed classes of the Old World" to secure the passage of the act by "secret and corrupt means."

The assertion follows that the purpose of the act was to "double the purchasing power of gold by making it the equivalent of everything possessed or produced by the labor of man." Then comes a portrayal of the financial condition of the country, all of which is attributed to the "demonetization" of silver.

"And in the midst of these conditions," says the preamble, "the daily press is clamoring for the repeal of the act of 1890, called the Sherman act, although the repeal of that act means the stoppage of the issue of more than $3,000,000 every month," &c.

Then come some of these recently-circulated questions from utterances of Daniel Webster, James G. Blaine, Mr. Carlisle, and Senator Sherman, each of which contains an utterance more or less comforting to bimetallists. These quotations wind up the preamble, and the resolutions, five in number, follow.

Resolution No. 1 calls for the restoration of silver to the place it held before the passage of the act of 1873, and protests that the financial policy of this country should not be dependent on the policy of any other country.

Resolution No. 2 asserts that the remedy for the present trouble is to open the mints to free coinage at the rate of 16 to 1. It would result, it is said, that every silver dollar would be worth 100 cents and that the price of every kind of property the world over, gold only excepted, would be enhanced.

Resolution No. 3 declares that while the Sherman act was the device of the enemy its repeal would stop currency expansion and in other ways cause great distress throughout the land. Therefore it is protested that this act must not be repealed unless free coinage be established.

Resolution No. 4 states that the Sherman act has not caused the distressful condition of the country. Things would be worse than they are now, it is alleged, but for the provisions of this act. Call is made upon the Administration for the execution of the law without evasion and the purchase of the full amount of silver each month that the law specifies shall be purchased.

Resolution No. 5 starts out with the assertion that in these times there is no distrust of the Government, but only of the banks, and that the banks have precipitated the present panic by their ill-advised effort to control the action of Congress as to silver. The bankers are invited to "attend to their legitimate business" and to permit the people to run the Government. The time has come, it is said, when the politics of the Nation should "revert as far as possible to the simple and pure condition out of which the Republic arose." The project of repealing the Sherman act is denounced as a "flagrant violation of the last national platform of all the political parties."

Another resolution offered independent of the platform provides for the appointment of a committee to devise ways and means of impressing upon Congress and the people the "impending peril from the final demonetization of silver and the adoption of a gold standard." The resolution was adopted and the convention appointed one man from each State to serve on the committee.

In the course of the afternoon a number of addresses were made. John B. Lennon of New-York, representing, as he said, the "American Federation of Labor," declared that half a million of Federation men were advocates of free and unlimited coinage of silver.

Gov. Waite of Colorado was the next speaker. A number of enthusiastic delegates began shouting "Waite!" for two days, and when the Chief Executive of the Centennial State mounted the platform their cup of joy was overflowing. Cheer after cheer was given by delegates, who stood up and waved their hats wildly, and the ovation terminated with "Three cheers for Gov. Waite."

The Governor spoke at great length. His speech was marked by many indulgences in tirade and abuse, each of which was heartily applauded by the convention. Toward the end of his remarks he said:

"The proposal by false friends of silver and their allies in Wall Street to adopt the present price of bullion silver as compared with gold as a new money ratio, would simply crystallize all wrongs and injuries the money power has inflicted upon the people for the past twenty years. This, as a compromise, beats the one the devil proposed to Jesus Christ on the mountain."

The Governor's concluding words were a repetition of the speech with which he brought down upon him the condemnation of even the most ultra men of his way of thinking.

"Who is Grover Cleveland?" he asked, "and who is Benjamin Harrison, and who are their supporters in Wall Street and Chicago, that they dare assume to drive into poverty and exile half a million of American freemen?

"There is no use crying peace. The most dangerous tyranny is that enforced under the terms of law. Our weapons are arguments and ballots; free ballot and fair count.

"If the money power shall attempt to sustain its usurpation of our rights by strong hands, as in other lands, we will meet that issue if it is forced upon us.

"For it is better, infinitely better, rather than our liberties should be destroyed by the tyranny that is oppressing mankind all over the world, that we should wade through seas of blood—yes, blood to the horses' bridles."

As these last words were spoken the convention burst into applause which lasted several minutes. The delegates and spectators cheered, clapped their hands, and waved their hats. It was a great triumph for the Colorado man.

It was, however, reserved for ex-Congressman Rice R. Pierce of Tennessee, who was the lieutenant of Chairman Bland in the last Congress, to produce the real sensation of the day. He produced it by delivering a violent harangue against Mr. Cleveland. While he was arguing that the Democratic Party was for free coinage somebody shouted:

"What will Cleveland do?" [Applause.]

"Cleveland does not represent the Democratic Party," quickly retorted the ex-Congressman, and then the convention broke loose. Men jumped to their feet and cheered hilariously, while a hundred voices yelled:

"That is it. He represents Wall Street."

"I say to-day as a Democrat," resumed Mr. Pierce, "that Grover Cleveland, the man from the East who claims to-day to represent the Democratic Party, does not represent it, but misrepresents its position upon this question. [Applause.]

"Do you know why Cleveland was nominated?"

"Six hundred thousand dollars," answered one of the delegates. [Laughter.]

"Our people throughout the South thought Grover Cleveland was the man to protect them against the Force bill. We also believed that he was an honest man and would not attempt to go against the interests of the will of his party upon any question. The leaders were mistaken, as Grover Cleveland's action to-day shows." [Applause and hisses.]

During all this time the Populists, who had never forgiven Mr. Pierce for adhering to the Democratic Party last Fall, had been restless, and interruptions had been frequent. A Georgia friend of ex-Congressman Tom Watson called out:

"How does Crisp stand?" [Applause.]

"Charles F. Crisp," answered Mr. Pierce, "has stood for twelve long years by the people on every vote in Congress in support of the free coinage of silver, and I cannot believe that he will play the Judas and betray the men who made him Speaker and the people whom he represents and who sent him to Congress." [Applause, followed by hisses from the Populists.]

"How about Carlisle?" yelled a delegate.

"If Carlisle favors the unconditional repeal of the Sherman act," replied Pierce, "he has gone back on his record and on all the people he has represented in Congress for years." [Cheers, followed by hisses.]

After Mr. Pierce had resumed his seat, President Thurman, who had yesterday in his opening address expressed the greatest personal regard for President Cleveland, criticised Mr. Pierce for drifting into partisan discussion.

"I am almost afraid," said he, "to call on another speaker for fear some one will think it incumbents upon him to stand upon this platform and defend the Prohibition Party. [Laughter.] We are not here as partisans in any way. We are not here for the purpose of attacking any party. No party needs any defense here. [Applause.] I hope that we will have none of it hereafter." [Cheers.]

The convention adopted the address of Chairman Warner of the Bimetallic League, delivered yesterday, as its address to the American people.

Just before adjournment Cyclone Davis of Texas read a dispatch in an evening paper stating that Secretary Carlisle had been to-day in consultation with New-York bankers on Wall Street to see what they desired done to meet the present crisis.

Mr. Davis offered a resolution asking the Secretary of the Treasury to also receive a delegation from "the people" to hear what they thought should be done in the present crisis.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote, intermingled with execrations of Secretary Carlisle for his "betrayal of silver."

ABOUT RICHMOND AND DANVILLE.

Report that Pennsylvania Has Secured Control of It Denied.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Receiver Huidekoper of the Richmond and Danville Railroad to-day ridiculed the report that the Pennsylvania Company had secured, or was about to secure, the Richmond and Danville, and that in consequence thereof the Baltimore and Ohio would abandon its track over which it makes connection with the Southern system. Mr. Huidekoper said the receivers had paid all salaries of employes and that the story that the Pennsylvania Company had recently made the payments was without foundation.

The metropolitan branch of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, extending from Washington to Washington Junction, Md., has been double-tracked. In doing this work it was necessary to cross Rock Creek with a bridge 100 feet high and 800 feet long, and to alter the course of the creek several times.

Boston and Maine Earnings.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—A gentleman close to the Boston and Maine management says: "The gain in the earnings of the Boston and Maine Railroad for the quarter ending June 30 will be sufficient to show a surplus for the last fiscal year of over $600,000 after paying all fixed charges and dividend on the stock. The net earnings for the nine months ending March 31 were $225,571 ahead of the corresponding period of the previous year. For July the passenger earnings were the largest, with one exception, of any month in the history of the road. In view of these facts there is considerable feeling manifested among some of the smaller stockholders against the present Board of Directors for failing to support the stock on the market."

Cutting Down Expenses.

NEW-HAVEN, Conn., Aug. 2.—The Consolidated Road has begun to be affected by the general business depression. During the past week the freight traffic on the several divisions has decreased more than 10 per cent. The passenger traffic has also fallen off considerably. The road has laid off seven work trains, and one gang of freight trainmen was dismissed from the Shore Line Division yesterday. The decrease of business is chiefly felt on the New-York and Shore Line Division. It is thought that unless business picks up soon, more men will be dismissed. About fifty men were discharged at the Hartford shops yesterday.

Lake Shore Meeting.

The stockholders of the Lake Shore Railroad met in Cleveland yesterday and approved the contract with the Nickel Plate, by which a part of the Lake Shore line between Silver Creek and Dunkirk is leased to the Nickel Plate.

Railroad Notes and Personals.

—A circular has been issued by the Directors of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company extending the time for the subscription to, and payment for, the new issue of $5,000,000 of stock. Under the new management stockholders may take and pay for their allotments as follows: Twenty per cent. between Aug. 25 and Sept. 1, 1893; 20 per cent. between Sept. 25 and Oct. 7, 1893; 20 per cent. between Oct. 25 and Nov. 1, 1893; 20 per cent. between Nov. 25 and Dec. 1, 1893; 20 per cent. between Dec. 25, 1893, and Jan. 1, 1894.

—A meeting of the General Passenger Agents of the Trunk Line Association will be held next Tuesday, at which the question of extending the period of the cheap-rate World's Fair excursion trains will probably be considered.

—T. E. Jeffrey, President of the Rio Grande Railroad, has been appointed receiver of the Rio Grande Southern Road.

—The New-York Central's half-fare excursion train to Chicago took out 135 passengers yesterday forenoon.

—Thomas M. King has been elected President of the Pittsburg and Western Railroad.

—The Union Pacific Railroad has closed its foundry in Salt Lake, Utah.

—Joseph Bryan, President of the Georgia Pacific Railroad, is in this city.

An Electric Plant for Dannemora.

TROY, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Warden Thayer of Dannemora was in attendance at the meeting of Prison Wardens at Albany to-day. He called attention to the bungling execution of Taylor at Auburn last week, and said that he would be badly off in the event of a similar accident, as there was no public electric plant near him. He was authorized to have constructed a full electric plant before the execution of Murderer Foy of Saratoga during the week beginning Aug. 27. This will give him an additional dynamo to be used in case of mishap.

Bishop Mullin's Silver Jubilee.

ERIE, Penn., Aug. 2.—Bishop Mullin of this diocese celebrated to-day the twenty-fifth anniversary of his elevation to the episcopacy of the Catholic Church. Two functions made the silver jubilee memorable—the first mass in the cathedral and the sermon by the Cardinal Archbishop of Baltimore. Cardinal Gibbons was raised to the episcopacy in the same month with Bishop Mullin.

LOSSES BY FIRE.

CAMDEN, N. J., Aug. 2.—A dredging machine owned by Capt. Somers was burned to the water's edge early this morning. The loss was $20,000. The tug Annie Birdsall, valued at $10,000, was also destroyed. Capt. Edward C. Thayer and Steward Thomas Sawyer of the dredger were arrested and held in $800 bail each on charges of having set the vessel on fire.

WHEELING, West Va., Aug. 2.—The Masonic Hall, Eastern Bargain Store, and a boarding house, occupying three separate buildings, at Grafton, this State, were burned to-day. Loss, $16,000; insurance, $8,000.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Fire in the Olson flats, Cottage Grove Avenue, yesterday damaged the flats $20,000. Tenants lost $10,000. Fully insured.

WORCESTER, Mass., Aug. 2.—The tannery of John Warren & Sons, at Auburn, was burned last night. Insured for $12,000.

TELEGRAPHIC BREVITIES.

—Jesse Crook, ex-Superintendent of the Jeffersonville Street Car Company of Jeffersonville, Ind., jumped into the Ohio River yesterday and was drowned. He was forty-six years of age, and leaves a wife and daughter. Despondency prompted the act.

—Mrs. Blanchard, wife of the Rev. Mr. Blanchard of this city, while visiting her mother at Islington, near Toronto, Ontario, was so severely burned by the explosion of a lamp Sunday night that she died yesterday.

—The plant of the Utica Steam Cotton Mills, in Utica, N. Y., which has been idle for a few days, will begin operations on Monday next in all departments on full time.

—The works of the American Rubber Company at Cambridgeport, Mass., closed down yesterday for two weeks.

Twenty hours, New-York to the World's Fair, by the Exposition Flyer of the New-York Central.—Adv.

Magazines.

THE AUGUST

"Blue and Gray"

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AUG. 3. ISSUE NO. 3.

Twenty consecutively numbered advertisements like this, cut out of purchased copies of THE NEW-YORK TIMES and mailed to THE TIMES Publication Office, will entitle the sender to the August number of "Blue and Gray" FREE. The entire number of clippings may be sent in one lot.

ANOTHER RACE FOR BRITANNIA

PRINCE OF WALES'S YACHT BEATS THE SATANITA.

Navahoe Was Not Eligible to Contest for the Meteor Challenge Shield—The American Yacht Has Been Measured and Is Rated at 161 Tons While the Valkyrie Is Rated at 148—Mr. Carroll Thinks Lord Dunraven's Boat Will Be Beaten in the America's Cup Races.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The yacht race for the Meteor Challenge Shield, presented by the German Emperor, was the chief event to-day among the yachtsmen who are gathered at the Isle of Wight for the week's racing. The course covered a distance of about 100 miles, extending from Cowes around the Nab Lightship, which is two miles east of the Isle of Wight, then around the outside of the island and up the Solent to and around the Bramble Lightship, and then back to Cowes.

Only yachts built in Europe were eligible to take part in the contest. Although there were six entries only two yachts started. These were the Prince of Wales's Britannia and Mr. A. D. Clarke's Satanita.

The race was won by the Britannia.

The Britannia arrived at Cowes at 9:44, the Satanita reaching home nearly half an hour later. No time was taken. The Prince of Wales, the Duke of York, and Emperor William were on board the Britannia.

The Navahoe's measurement has been taken and her rating is declared to be 161 tons. This is exceeded only in the case of the Satanita, which is rated at 162 tons, while the rating of the Valkyrie is 148 tons.

Two battens are being prepared for the Navahoe's staysail. The battens which were used so successfully on the yacht's mainsail were 19 feet long, 5 inches wide, and ¾ of an inch thick, and taper at one end. The battens for the staysail will be about 9 feet long.

The crew of the Navahoe ridicule the suggestion that the Satanita is being found in making a turn owing to the fact that she is steered with a wheel.

An interview was had to-day with Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll, the owner of the Navahoe, at his residence, Bonita, in front of which the Navahoe is lying, with troops of people watching and admiring her. Mr. Carroll said he was not especially elated over the victory won yesterday by his yacht in the Royal Southampton Yacht Club's regatta. He does not attach so very much importance to the race because the Satanita is built on such distinctly different lines from other yachts. He attaches more importance to the performance of the Navahoe in Monday's race. He formed the opinion from that race that the Valkyrie would be beaten easily when she raced in American waters.

"It is not pretty widely believed that the Valkyrie's attentions to the Navahoe in Monday's race gave the victory to the Britannia?" asked the reporter.

"Yes," replied Mr. Carroll, "I incline toward that opinion. But I don't complain of it in the least in the regatta in question, as everything was done fairly. I go further and say that if on Monday the race had been between either the Britannia or the Valkyrie and the Navahoe my boat would have won. We all came to that conclusion on board the Navahoe. You will have to build a new and very much better boat than the Valkyrie in order to bring the American's Cup across here."

"Shall you make any alteration in the Navahoe?"

"Yes, I got many valuable ideas. Of course, we have learned a good deal in the races in which we have taken part, and you must remember it takes two or three races to get a crew strung up to racing form. Some of the Valkyrie and Britannia have been hard at it all the season. A good deal can be done in the next two or three races toward getting us in complete form. With a little tuning up here from Gallagher and Shaw I think we will take the Genesia Cup to America on board the Navahoe."

Capt. Barr expressed views similar to those of Mr. Carroll, and added that he highly approved the use of battens in the mainsail, which attracted so much attention in Monday's race.

Mr. Watson, the builder of the Valkyrie and the Britannia, says he considers the Navahoe better than any English yacht excepting those two. He feels confident that under ordinary conditions either the Valkyrie or the Britannia can hold the Navahoe safe. He does not doubt, however, that the Navahoe is superior to the Satanita.

WILL CARRY LOTS OF BOSTON MONEY.

Gen. Paine's Jubilee on the Dry Dock and Is Much Admired.

BOSTON, Aug. 2.—Boston yachtsmen had this afternoon a fine chance to see the Jubilee, the yacht which John B. Paine has designed and Gen. C. J. Paine, his father, has built to defend the America's Cup. She was hauled out about 2 o'clock on the marine railway at the Atlantic Works, East Boston, in preparation for the New-York cruise by cleaning and painting. She will remain there until Saturday, when she will be lowered from her present position, will probably take a sail Sunday, and will then proceed to Newport for the Goelet and Astor Cup races.

Gen. Paine was on hand during the operation of hauling out, and so was his son. Capt. John Barr, skipper of the boat, was also as much interested as any one. All three believe that a fair racing bottom can be put on the yacht. Gen. Paine, with his usual conservativeness, would not exploit the boat's performances in advance of her trials, but like all the other cup defenders, she was fast and was an easy boat to handle and pleasant to sail on. He expressed the opinion that the Bristol boats were going very fast, and if the reports were true, the Boston boats had business with them.

"Shall you tow around the cape?" the General was asked.

"Certainly not," he replied, with something of surprise in his tone. "I shall sail around. The yacht was built for cruising, and I have found her very convenient for that purpose. I shall sail until I meet them, but it is doubtful whether I go further than New-London."

There were many spectators of the hauling out of the boat, and it was agreed that she was a clean-cut and speedy-looking model and has the right to be a fast one. Comparisons with the Pilgrim, now that both are on view, are, however, inevitable. There is more of under-water body to the Jubilee, and all her lines are fuller than those of the syndicate boat. This comes largely from the greater displacement of the Jubilee, but the difference in the bows of the two boats cannot all be accounted for in this way. The bow of the Jubilee looks full when that of the Pilgrim looks sharp, and it seems as though the latter's gave promise of easier driving. Still, there is not a great deal of length to drive through the water, and many people would think Gen. Paine's estimate of the boat too modest a one when he thought the Bristol boats likely to be faster.

The yacht will carry plenty of Boston money in the races, and will have the good wishes of those who admire the individual enterprise which will spend $60,000 or $60,000 almost solely for the patriotic end of the defense of the great international trophy.

Yachts Reported.

CITY ISLAND, Aug. 2.—The following yachts passed here to-day:

Bound East.—Steam yachts Veto, Mr. George Law; Jessie, Mr. Charles H. Murray; Alicia, Mr. H. M. Flagler; Fra Diavolo, Mr. E. S. Stokes; Isolene, Mr. John H. Flagler; Orienta, Mr. E. R. Ladew; Theresa, Mr. Gustavus Sidenberg, and Emblo, Mr. John H. Hanan; schooner yacht Triton, Col. Rufus King.

Passed West—Steam yachts Oneida, Mr. E. C. Benedict; Barracouta, Gen. Willoughby Weston; Loon, Mr. Robert M. Riddle, and a Herreshoff, Mr. William Dupont. Schooner yacht Vidette, Mr. Herbert F. Munn.

Came to Anchor Here—Sloop yachts Sharon, Mr. A. G. Vuley, and Sapphire, Mr. John Devereux. Cutter yacht Rosalind, Mr. James C. Ayer.

Sloop yacht Queen Mab, Mr. Percy Chubb, was hauled out on John F. Hawkins's ways to clean and paint. Schooner yacht Florida, Mr. A. J. Prime, arrived here this morning from the eastward to make repairs on centreboard at the yard of Henry Piepgras. Schooner yacht Ramona, Mr. Harry M. Gillig, arrived here this afternoon from Larchmont to be hauled out on John Hawkins's ways to clean and paint. Schooner yacht Iloga, Mr. S. L. Husted, Jr., was hauled out on Robinson's ways to clean bottom.

Left Here for the Eastward—Schooner yacht Gevalia, Mr. Howard W. Coates.

STATEN SEVEN, VINEYARD HAVEN, Mass., Aug. 2.—Arrived Here—Yacht Nashawena, Boston, cruising; sloops Corsair, New-York, cruising; Volusia, New-York, for Newport; cutter King Philip, cruising.

Sailed—Steam yacht Almy, New-York, for Bar Harbor; sloop Swannanoa, New-York, for Edgartown and Nantucket; cutter King Philip for Fall River.

At Wood's Holl—Sloop yacht Domino, New-York, cruising; steam yachts Wild Duck, Gyda, and Wauquoit, Boston; schooner yacht Volunteer; sloop Reaper.

Water and coal may be had at Great Harbor, Wood's Holl.

Yachting Odds and Ends.

—Rear Commodore Ralph N. Ellis of the New-York Yacht Club has sent in his resignation. He is now in Europe with Mr. Royal Phelps Carroll. An election for the vacant office will be held next Monday morning at 9 o'clock on the flagship May at Glen Cove. Commodore Morgan has nominated Mr. Archibald Rogers for the position. The nomination has been seconded by Vice Commodore W. Butler Duncan, Jr. Mr. Rogers will very probably be elected.

—The cat-rigged yacht Maud R., owned by Egbert D. Rose of Roseton, has been sold to W. Van Wyck of New-Hamburg, who will enter her in all the Hudson River regs. The Maud R., since she was brought up the Hudson, has won every race in which she has sailed, having beaten the famous Fidget, owned by Commodore Grinnell.

—Controller Theodore W. Myers has accepted an invitation from Capt. Delamar of the schooner yacht Fleetwing to be a guest aboard his yacht during the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club, which begins Monday.

—Mr. C. H. W. Foster's Carmita is going to take part in the cruise after all. She is hauled out at Lawley's being cleaned and having a new suit of sails bent on.

—The yacht yards are filled this week with vessels getting ready for the New-York Yacht Club cruise. It is expected that 100 yachts will be at the rendezvous.

—Mr. Elbridge T. Gerry's steam yacht Electra is at Tebo's being cleaned and painted for the cruise of the New-York Yacht Club.

—Mr. J. K. Emmet's schooner yacht Siren is anchored off Bay Ridge. She will clean up a little and then cruise to the eastward.

—Mr. Willard P. Ward's schooner Shamrock is at City Island to be put in shape for the New-York Yacht Club cruise.

—Mr. Rutherford Stuyvesant's schooner Palmer is in commission. She is anchored off Bay Ridge.

—Mr. E. C. Benedict's steam yacht Oneida is at Bay Ridge getting ready for the cruise.

—Mr. E. M. Fulton, Jr., has sold his steamer Avenel to one of the Drexels of Philadelphia.

Results at Monmouth.

FIRST RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Banquet, 122 pounds, (Taral,) 7 to 10, won; Comanche, 109, (Sims,) 2 to 1, second; Lady Pulsifer, 102, (Midgley,) 4 to 1, third. Time—1:49.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Lucky Dog, 113 pounds, (Taral,) 7 to 1, won; Matt Byrnes, 119, (Midgley,) 5 to 2, second; Miomas Queen, 109, (Doggett,) 12 to 1, third. Rama, Cunarder, Retaliate, Equation, Gallatin, Drum Major, and Galaxy also ran. Time—1:09¾.

THIRD RACE.—Seven furlongs. Steneneil, 117 pounds, (Taral,) 3 to 5, won; Ramapo, 110, (Sloan,) 9 to 5, second; Young Arion, 110, (Sims,) 20 to 1, third. Time—1:26.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Correction, 112 pounds, (Littlefield,) 3 to 5, won; Astoria, 105, (Bergen,) 6 to 1, second; Fairy, 112, (Taral,) 8 to 2, third. Time—0:59¾.

FIFTH RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Patrician, 109 pounds, (Hamilton,) 3 to 1, won; Cuteosa, 118, (Sims,) 8 to 5, second; Harrington, 130, (Lambley,) 8 to 1, third. Longshanks, Rush, and Sir Knight also ran. Time—1:08.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a sixteenth. Treasure, 99 pounds, (Midgley,) 4 to 5, won; Hammie, 106, (Lambley,) 3 to 1, second; Integrity, 98, (Penn,) 7 to 8, third. Time—1:50.

Winners at Saratoga.

SARATOGA, Aug. 2.—The Saratoga Association today ruled off the course Duggan and Malthisen, owners of Foam, and Jockey Mason, on the ground that Foam was pulled on July 31. There will be no racing to-morrow. Summaries:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Forerunner, 113 pounds, (Irving,) 3 to 1, won; Strashmaid, 107, (Griffin,) 5 to 1, second; Nockberren, 107, (P. Doane,) 10 to 1, third. Henry Young, Manhansett, Upham, Minnie Coe, and Halcyon also ran. Time—1:16.

SECOND RACE.—Five and a half furlongs. Foam, 105 pounds, (Blake,) 10 to 1, won; Saragossa, 117, (Maher,) 10 to 1, second; Capt. Brown, 114, (Reagan,) 5 to 1, third. Pedestrian, Toano, Tom B., Little Fred, and Miss Dixie also ran. Time—1:08¾.

THIRD RACE.—Five furlongs. William T., 103 pounds, (Reagan,) 5 to 1, won; Galilee, 118, (Doane,) 6 to 1, second; Himyara, 95, (Smoot,) 40 to 1, third. Appomattox, Ellen, Fredericka, Lilly, Anna Bella, Torpedo, Mary Seward, Clarley T., and Princess also ran. Time—1:01¾.

FOURTH RACE.—One mile and an eighth. Martyrdom, 110 pounds, (Blake,) even money, won; Storeway, 118, (McDermott,) 8 to 5, second; Mirage, 112, (T. Murphy,) 8 to 1, third. Floodgate and Bonnie Dundee also ran. Time—1:58½.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Clementina, 109 pounds, (Reagan,) 7 to 10, won; Gestysburg, 104, (McDermott,) 8 to 1, second; Knapp, 105, (Snedecker,) 8 to 1, third. Jugurtha, Brooklyn, and Lizzie Meedaff also ran. Time—1:48¾.

SIXTH RACE.—Match race; steeplechase over the short course. Maggie won, The Bat second. Time —5:08¾.

Grand Circuit Trotting.

BUFFALO, Aug. 22.—The results at the trotting meeting here to-day follow:

2:26 Class.—Pacing; purse $5,000.

May Marshall, b. m., by Billy Wilkes.				
Bennie Sydner, by Mambrino Abdallah, (McHenry).....	2	2	1	1
Tip-e-Tip, b. g., by Peacock, (Dickerson,)	1	1	2	3
Dreadnought, (Kay) and say Isaac, (Goers)...	3	3	3	4
Lela May, b. m., (Brannigan).....	4	4	4	2
Moonstone, blk. m., (Goers).....	5	dis.		

Time—2:12¾, 2:12¾, 2:12, 2:11, 2:17¾.

2:18 Class.—Trotting; purse $2,000.

Harrietta, b. m., by Alcyone-Harriet, by Harry Clay, (Davis).....	1	1	1
Angelina, b. m., (Hickock).....	3	2	2
Jay Town, g. g., (Kay).....	2	3	3
Lee's Pilot, gr. s., (McHenry).....	4	5	5
Lee Russell, b. s., (Dickerson).....	5	4	6
Myrtle R., b. m., (Starr).....	6	6	4
Warwick, b. m., (Andrew).....	7	7	7
Pansy, b. m., (Goers).....	8	8	dr

Time—2:17¼, 2:14¾, 2:14.

2:40 Class.—Trotting; three-year-olds; purse $2,000.

Fantasy, b. f., by Chimes-Homora, by Almonarch, (Goers).....	1	1	1
Double Cross, blk. f., (Goldsmith).....	2	2	2
Oriole, blk. f., (Kelly).....	3	3	3

Time—2:18¾, 2:18¾, 2:18.

Kremlin and Nelson at Fleetwood.

There is a possibility of a special match at Fleetwood's Grand Circuit meeting, which will interest trotting horsemen all over the country. The club has about $15,000 reserved for specials, all of which is to be spent. S. McMillan, President of the Driving Club, says they intend offering a large slice of this for a meeting between W. B. Allen's great stallion, Kremlin, 2:07¾, and the New-England champion, Nelson, 2:10.

Mr. Allen has made an entry for the Charter Oak Stake, and is disposed to do all he can in the interest of New-York's consolidated meeting. Both stallions have had a long season in the stud, but Nelson has been in training a little longer than Kremlin. The former is down for an exhibition mile at Concord, N. H., this week, and is in great form, as shown by his mile in 2:11 over the rather slow track at Old Orchard, Me., last week.

S. McMillan left the city last night for Buffalo to secure entries for the open class events at Fleetwood. During his visit at Cleveland last week he received many entries of the very best horses and an assurance that all the most prominent stables and all the best drivers will be on hand at Fleetwood the end of the month.

Doble's great stable will come on to Fleetwood, and an effort will be made to have Stamboul trot an exhibition mile. Anyway, Gothamites will be able to see Nancy Hanks and Stamboul take their work.

HORSES AND HORSEMEN.

Items to Interest the Trade, Breeders, and Owners of Speeders.

—It has been decided by the managers of the Stanford estate to dispose of over 1,000 blooded horses from the celebrated Palo Alto Ranch, and retain only a nucleus with which to conduct the work of breeding fine horses begun by Senator Stanford. All of the get of the famous Electioneer and his family, of Neptune, General Benton, George Wilkes, Nutwood, and other strains are to be placed under the hammer. Four or five places have been decided on to begin the sale. They are: Sacramento, Lexington, Ky., New-York, and Chicago, at times ranging from next month to a year. The principal reason assigned for the sale is that the stock has accumulated so fast that the farms will not sustain them.

—The pacing mare Cassie, 2:12¾, has had quite a romantic career. She is by Tennessee Wilkes, dam Jennie, dam of Bob Taylor, 2:18¾, by Enfield, and is now six years old. When a youngster she was sold to a saloonkeeper for $130, and he gave her a record of 2:16¾. After changing hands several times, Polk & Brown bought her and have been remarkably successful in campaigning her.

—R. M. Stivers, 144 to 152 East Thirty-first Street, has a superior line of light and heavy carriages for park, avenue, city, and country use. They are all of the most fashionable design and thoroughly well made. His light fancy wraps in woods and colors are right up to date. He makes the famous Stivers's runabouts and has them in all colors and styles.

—Fish Brothers' Wagon Company, 436 Canal Street, and 6 Vestry Street, have a large assortment of business wagons, including dry goods, grocery, laundry, bakery, milk, express, and farm wagons. This is the place for contractors to find just what they need in the way of wagons and carts, as the firm makes a specialty of this work.

—The Illinois State Board of Agriculture reports that there are fewer colts this year than any other class of young live stock, there being but 89 per cent. of an average. The value of the average colt at weaning in the northern part of the State is $31, and $26 in the southern. The average cost of stallion service in Illinois is $10.

—Martha Wilkes, 2:08, does not seem to be in anything like her condition of last year. Palmer, who is driving her, is reported to have said that he is saving her for the Fall, when he expects the seconds to crumble away from her present record.

—Meddler, the famous stallion that cost Mr. Forbes $75,000, arrived at his owner's farm at Dedham yesterday. The horse is in fine condition, the journey from New-York having been made without accident.

—A full sister to the dam of Allerton, 2:09¼, and Lucy Wilton, by Wilton, 2:19¼, are being worked on the track at Independence, Iowa, drawing a harrow.

—If there is anything new in the way of sprinklers, E. P. Westerfield, 61 Thompson Street, is sure to have it.

News of the Oarsmen.

—The Wyanoke's baseball team will play the Seawanhaka's team at Point View next Sunday. The Wyanoke's team claims the baseball championship of the Harlem River boat clubs and is very anxious to arrange a match with a team from any club that may dispute it.

—A swimming contest, one mile seaward and return, was held off Carry's Pavilion, Far Rockaway, yesterday afternoon, and won by "Mat" Raynor. The double-oared boat race over the same course was won by "Mat" Raynor and "Steve" Sullivan in 23:00.

—Crescent Boat Club will hold their annual regatta on Saturday, Aug. 26. The races will be as follows: Single shell, single gig, double gig, four-oared gig, eight-oared barge, and eight-oared shell, all junior events.

—The Union Boat Club has just received a new four-oared paper shell, of which the members are very proud. Their new eight-oared barge which they received about two weeks ago also gives satisfaction.

—The Empire Boat Club will hold their annual regatta on Labor Day, Sept. 4. The events will be single shell, double shell, four-oared gig, eight-oared shell, and eight-oared barge. All will be junior events.

—Harry Kessler, P. Darry, and David McNeal of the Friendship Boat Club are training for the singles for the club regatta on Aug. 12. John Cochard and Thomas Convey are training for the doubles.

—The four-oared barge crew of the Valencia Boat Club of Hoboken is training on the Harlem for the Hoboken Regatta on Aug. 26. They are using the house of the Union Boat Club.

—Atalantas had both their senior and intermediate eights out Sunday. E. C. Villevarde held the cords for the seniors, while Capt. Dempsey coached the intermediate crew.

—The new four-oared barge of the Nassau Boat Club attracted a great deal of attention on the river Sunday. It is undoubtedly the handsomest boat on the Harlem.

—Mase and Cassidy of the Harlem Rowing Club are training for the doubles in the Staten Island Regatta, Capt. "Jack" Nagle is coaching them.

—The annual regatta of the Union Boat Club will be held on Saturday, Sept. 9.

GERMAN'S CLEVER PITCHING.

He Kept the Brooklyn Batters Down to Five Base Hits.

Lester German's gilt-edged pitching was responsible for the defeat administered to the Brooklyns on the Pole Grounds yesterday. Only five singles were charged against him, and three of these were of the scratch order. Aside from German's pitching the features were Connor's batting, Doyle's work in centre field, and Wilson's catching.

Burke's base on balls, Fuller's two-bagger, and German's single gave New-York 2 in the second; Wilson's hit, a wild pitch, and Ward's single 1 in the fifth, and on Davis's base on balls in the eighth, a passed ball, a steal, and Connor's hit the winning run was scored. Brooklyn's three runs were scored on the sixth. Griffin was hit with a pitched ball. Foutz took first on an error by Davis. Corcoran sacrificed, Brouthers got his base on balls, and all three came in on the sacrifices of Keeler and Daly and Kinslow's hit. Only one hit was made in the inning. The score:

NEW-YORK.	R.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Ward, 2b....	0	1	2	1	0
Tiernan, rf..	0	2	2	0	0
Doyle, cf....	0	1	6	1	0
Davis, 3b....	1	0	2	5	1
Burke, lf....	1	0	3	0	0
Fuller, ss....	1	1	1	4	0
German, p....	0	1	0	0	0
Wilson, c....	1	2	4	1	0
Total.....	4	10	27	12	2

BROOKLYN.	a.	1B.	PO.	A.	E.
Griffin, cf....	1	1	1	0

CLOSE FINISH AT BRIGHTON.

Four Horses Pass the Wire Heads Apart in the Owners' Handicap.

Mabel Glenn, Adair, Geraldine, and Gray Eagle made a pretty race at Brighton Beach yesterday in the owners' handicap at five furlongs. Half a furlong from the finish they raced heads apart, Mabel Glenn winning by a head.

Details of the racing and betting:

FIRST RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Time—1:16.

Laughing Water, 87 pounds (J. Lambley,) won by half a length; Osric, 105 (Yetter,) second, by a neck; Josephine, 104 (N. Hill,) third. Marshall, 103; Lumberman, 99; Kolo, 102, Coal Mine, 92; Virginia II., 97; Craftsman, 95; Avery, 92, and Bob V., 92, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Laughing Water, 20 to 1, 8 to 1, and 4 to 1; Osric, 3 to 5, 3 to 5, and 1 to 4; Josephine, 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 2; Marshall, 5 to 1; Lumberman, 6 to 1. Coal Mine, 100 to 1; Virginia II., 200 to 1; Craftsman, 60 to 1; Avery, 100 to 1; Bob V., 20 to 1.

SECOND RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:03½.

Mamie R., 96 pounds, (Verplank,) won by half a length; Jakie Josephs, 97, (Wallace,) second, by a head; Gertie, 98, (J. Lambley,) third. Violetta, 94, Chamunka, 94, Clarus, 103, Cadera Filly, 93; Romeo, 103; Dare Devil, 103; Williston, 106; Lady May, 98; War Lord, 95, and Anglo, 108, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Mamie R., 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; Jakie Josephs, 40 to 1, 15 to 1, and 8 to 1; Gertie, 4 to 1, 8 to 5, and 3 to 5; Violetta, 8 to 5; Chamunka, 15 to 1; Clarus, 5 to 1; Cadera Filly, 30 to 1; Romeo, 40 to 1; Dare Devil, 10 to 1; Williston, 100 to 1; Lady May, 50 to 1 each; War Lord, 10 to 1; Anglo, 10 to 1.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Time—1:25½.

Monteith, 107 pounds, (Clerico,) won by a neck; Primus, 112, (Yetter,) second, by a length; Willie McAuliffe, 106, third. Upstart, 116; Compradar, 110; Ida May, 107; Florida Bell, 101; Pink H., 101; Queen of Hearts Filly, 111; Don't Know, 106; King Kelly, 103; Reply filly, 104½; Dilemma filly, 117, and Joe Chilton, 108, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Monteith, 6 to 1, 5 to 2, and 7 to 5; Primus, 10 to 1, 4 to 1, and 2 to 1; Willie McAuliffe, 100 to 1, 40 to 1, and 20 to 1; Upstart, 6 to 1; Compradar, 7 to 2; Ida May, 60 to 1; Florence Bell, 10 to 1; Pink H., 7 to 2; Queen of Hearts filly, 6 to 1; Don't Know, 10 to 1; King Kelly and Reply filly, 40 to 1 each; Dilemma filly, 15 to 1; Joe Chilton, 20 to 1.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Time—1:03¾.

Mabel Glenn, 84 pounds, (Donohue,) won by a head; Adair, 98, (McDonald,) second, by a head; Geraldine, 112½, (J. Weber,) third. Grey Eagle, 94; Charley Wilson, 95; Express, 85; Roonette, 95, and Bryan, 85, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Mabel Glenn, 7 to 1, 2 to 1, and 4 to 5; Adair, 20 to 1, 4 to 1, and 7 to 5; Geraldine, 1 to 2 and out; Grey Eagle, 4 to 1; Charley Wilson and Express, 50 to 1 each; Roonette and Bryan, 100 to 1 each.

FIFTH RACE.—One mile. Time—1:42¼.

Faithful, 96 pounds, (N. Richardson,) won by a length and a half; Harry Alonze, 97, (Delehanty,) second by three lengths; Westchester, 106½, (Clerico,) third. Laurel, 100; Baylor, 96; Arnica, 93; First Chance, 96, and Maggie E., 94, also ran and finished in the order named.

Betting.—Against Faithful, 7 to 5, 1 to 2, and 1 to 5; Harry Alonzo, 3 to 1, even money, and 1 to 2; Westchester, 4 to 1, 3 to 1, and 1 to 1; Laurel, 10 to 1; Baylor and Arnica, 20 to 1 each; First Chance, 7 to 1; Maggie E., 100 to 1.

SIXTH RACE.—One mile and a quarter, over five hurdles. Time—2:19.

St. John, 159 pounds, (Post,) won in a canter; Hiawasse, 160, (Billings,) second in a walk; Sorrento, 140, (Green,) third. ‡Blackmailer and ‡The Duffer also ran.

‡Bolted. †Fell.

Betting—Against St. John, 4 to 5 and out; Hiawasse, 4 to 1 and 7 to 5; Sorrento, 3 to 1 and even money; Blackmailer, 20 to 1; The Duffer, 4 to 1.

The Card for To-day.

FIRST RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Coal Mine, 112 pounds; Hardy Fox, 111; Guinaro colt, Kingsboro, 106; Frank G., and Avery, 108 each; Unicorn, 107; Buckeye, Bill D., Water Witch, Maggie Richards, and Ben March, 105 each; Hazel, 103; Strap, 100.

SECOND RACE.—Three-quarters of a mile. Factotum, 110 pounds; Hazel, 109; Josie, 107; Assignee, 106; Violetta and Florinda, 105 each; Clarus, 103; Fiction, 96; West Park, 94; Salvia and Daly, 91 each; Sprinkle and Margery Filly, 90 each; Marble, 89.

THIRD RACE.—Six and a half furlongs. Ferrier Jonet, 128 pounds; Clement, 120; Blue Blood, 117; Stuart, 114; Dorsal Colt, Darkness, Carnaille, and Wist, 111 each; Onyx and Marcellus, 108 each.

FOURTH RACE.—Five furlongs; selling. Jay Gould, 114 pounds; White Squall, gelding, 112; Home Run and Third Cousin filly, 110 each; Alarmer, Australia, and Signature, 108 each; Morrissey and Jerusalem, 105 each; Lawrence and Relay colt, 106 each; Oscar de Lion, Gold Step, and Japonica, 103 each; Tube Rose, 100.

FIFTH RACE.—Seven furlongs; selling. Jay Gould, 114 pounds; St. Hardy, 112; Gordon, 110; Circular, 108; King Crab and Bob Bushee, land, 105 each; Firefly, 104; Bess Macduff, 102; Frank C., 100; Lou Rhett, 97.

SIXTH RACE.—Five furlongs. Eclipse, Prodigal Son, Merry Duke, Eolo, and Osric, 112 pounds each; Trophy, 109; Miss Aggie, 107; Hiram, 105; War Cry, 103; Our Maggie, The Pearl, and Glorianna, 100 each; Skeddaddle, 98; Tommy Dixon, 95; Johnetta, 93.

For Other Sporting News See Page 9.

NEW-YORK COURTS.

NEW-YORK CALENDARS—THIS DAY.

SUPREME COURT—General Term.—Recess.

SUPREME COURT—Chambers—*O'Brien, J.*— Opens at 10:30. Calendar called at 11.

Class II.—1—Mullins vs. Dreyer.

Class IV.—2—Lawrence vs. Lawrence. 3—Gebhard vs. Union Trust. 4—American Casualty Company vs. Voight.

Class VI.—6—Smith vs. Brooke. 6—Naylor vs. Gale.

Class VII.—7—Home Insurance Company vs. Home Co-Operative Insurance Company. 8—Newberg vs. Bach.

Class VIII.—9—Turk vs. Higgins. 10—Young vs. United States Book Company. 11—Manley vs. Leander vs. Currier vs. Leander. 12—Jacob vs. Johnston. 14—Forster vs. Bockwalter. 15—Keyes vs. Eliensoon. 16—The People, &c., vs. Barker. 17—Griswold vs. Pease. 18—The People, &c., vs. Barker. 19—Matter of Embossed Lumber and Fibre Company. 20—New York Guaranty Company vs. Trotter. 21—Brandt vs. Burton. 22—Farr vs. Hermann. 23—Nichols Lumber Company vs. Gibbons. 24—Fosdick vs. Fosdick.

SUPREME COURT—Special Term—Parts I. and II.—Adjourned for the term.

CIRCUIT COURT—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—General Term.—Adjourned until Aug. 7.

COMMON PLEAS—Equity Term.—Adjourned for the term.

COMMON PLEAS—Special Term—*Bookstaver, J.*—Opens at 11:30. Motions.

COMMON PLEAS—Trial Term—Parts I., II. and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

SUPERIOR COURT—Equity Term.—Adjourned until the term.

SUPERIOR COURT—Special Term—*Dugro J.*—Opens at 12. Motions should be made or turnable at 12.

SUPERIOR COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., and III.—Adjourned for the term.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Chambers.— Adjourned for the term. Testimony to be taken before the Probate Clerk at 10:30. Elijah F. Sampson, Andrew J. Fisher, Edna Cronkhite, Mary McCarthy, Dorothea Ucok, Teodora Young, James Leahy, Karl Meyer, Catherine W. Wogtum.

SURROGATE'S COURT—Trial Term.—Adjourned for the term.

CITY COURT—General Term.—Adjourned sine die.

CITY COURT—Special Term—*Newburger, J.*— Held in Room 11, *City Hall*. Opens at 10. Motions must be made returnable at 10.

CITY COURT—Trial Term—Parts I., II., III., and IV.—Adjourned for the term.

REFEREES AND RECEIVERS.

Referees Named Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*O'Brien, J.*—Coppell vs. Coppell—Theron G. Strong.

COMMON PLEAS—*Bookstaver, J.*—Healy vs. Schierenbeck—John H. Steutenburgh. White vs. White—Charles A. Bunk.

Receivers Appointed Yesterday.

SUPREME COURT—*O'Brien, J.*—Mary E. De Wint vs. John F. Burnham—Stephen G. Thomas. Matter of Amasa Lyon & Co.—S. J. Sullivan.

CITY COURT—*Newburger, J.*—Union Square Bank vs. Ernst R. During—John Goode.

FOREIGN MARKETS.

Beef Offered Sparingly, Pork and Hams Freely, and Bacon Moderately.

LIVERPOOL, Aug. 2—8:45 P. M.—Beef—Holders offer sparingly. Pork—Holders offer freely; prime mess, medium Western, easy at 88s 9d. Hams—Holders offer freely. Bacon—Holders offer moderately; long and short clear middles, about 58 lb, 30s 6d. Cheese—Holders offer sparingly; American finest white firm at 46s; do colored firm at 47s. Tallow—Holders offer freely. Spirits of Turpentine—Holders offer freely. Resin—Holders offer moderately. Lard—Spot demoralized; futures—holders are not offering; prime Western, spot nominal at 32s. Wheat—Holders offer freely. Flour—Holders offer moderately. Corn—Spot, new, Western, steady; offer moderately; mixed Western, spot dull at 4s 7½d; September steady at 4s 3½d; October steady at 4s 3¼d. Wheat at London—Pacific coast—Holders offer moderately.

4 P. M.—Cotton—Futures closed steady at the declines; American middling, low middling classes, August delivery, 4 23 64@4 24 64d; August and September delivery, 4 23 64@4 24 64d; September and October delivery, 4 23 64@4 24 64d; October and November delivery, 4 23 64@4 24 64d; November and December delivery, 4 23 64@4 24 64d; December and January delivery, 4 23 64@4 24 64d; January and February delivery, 4 23 64@4 24 64d; sellers; February and March delivery, 4 23 64@4 24 64d; March and April delivery, 4 23 64@4 24 64d.

4 50 P. M.—It is now reported that a large business was done in spot lard at about 32s, covering several thousand barrels.

LONDON, Aug. 3.—Quicksilver, £6 19s 0d. Best Chilian silver, 44 7-16d; delivery, 45d 3¼d; October delivery, 44d 4¾d 4 cwt. Prussian-Calcutta linseed, spot delivery, £13 0d 4 quarter.

HAVANA, Aug. 2.—Exchange quiet; on London, $10.50@9.21 gold. Sugar quiet.

THE MISSOURI COLLIERY COMPANY, which operates coal mines in Webb County, Texas, adjoining the Mexican border, has been placed in the hands of a receiver. The cause of the receivership was a disagreement among the stockholders. It is said that the company is solvent.

COMMERCIAL AFFAIRS.

NEW-YORK, Wednesday, Aug. 2, 1893.

BUILDING MATERIALS.—There is a large supply of bricks, and the demand is light, dealers buying enough only to supply immediate calls. Haverstraw hard, afloat, are worth $5.25@5.75 ₱ 1,000, the outside quotation being very extreme; Philhills, $5.25@5.50; up-river hard, $4.75@5.25; Jerseys, $4.50@5; pale, $2.50@3; Croton dark and red, $12; Croton brown, $11; Philadelphia front, $22; Treaton front, $20@21.....Rosendale cement is worth 85c@$1 ₱ bbl; American Portland, $1.90@$2; Belgian Portland, $1.90@$2.05; English Portland, $2.05@2.25; German Portland, $2.10@$2.55.....Rockland common lime is worth 90c ₱ bbl, and do finishing, $1; State common lime, 85c, and do finishing, $1.05@$1.10; St. John's common lime, 85c, and do finishing, 95c.....Laths are in large supply, and the demand is only moderate. They are worth $2@$2.15 ₱ 1,000.....Goat's hair is worth 18@21c ₱ bushel; cattle hair, 14@16c.

COFFEE—The spot market remains nominal, and quoted easier at 16@16½c for No. 7.....In the option line, sales and exchanges of 10,750 bags Rio were made here, with the market closing steady at 5@15 points advance, on local buying. Havre was barely steady at 1@1¼decline; Hamburg was quiet at ¼@⅜ pfennig decline. August delivery stood at the close at 14.95@15c, (selling at 14.95@15c for 6,750 bags,) September at 15.15@15.20c, (selling at 15@15.15c for 2,750 bags,) October at 15.15@15.20c, (selling at 15.10@15.20c for 1,500 bags,) November at 15.15@15.20c, (selling at 15.10c for 250 bags,) December at 15.10@15.15c, (selling at 15@15.15c for 7,500 bags,) March at 14.70@14.80c.....Stock of Rio and Santos at New-York to-day, 197,636 bags, and at the other distributing ports, 76,705 bags.....Warehouse deliveries here yesterday, 3,472 bags.

COTTON—Futures closed steady at @7 points advance, but the business was light, and the market influenced by the small decline at Liverpool against our sharp loss of yesterday. An early advance of 8@9 points was cut down 2@3 points by reports of rain in Texas and Southern Georgia, but a good afternoon rally left the net gain 5@6 points. Aggregate business at the seven leading spot centres here to-day, 57,100 bales.....August deliveries stood here at the close 7.75@7.76c, (selling at 7.69@7.76c for 3,800 bales,) September at 7.79@7.80c, (selling at 7.75@7.82c for 10,800 bales,) October at 7.90@7.91c, (selling at 7.85@7.92 for 23,400 bales,) November at 8@8.01c, (selling at 7.98@8.02c for 9,400 bales,) December at 8.10@8.11c, (selling at 8.07@8.12c for 16,900 bales,) January at 8.20@8.21c, (selling at 8.15@8.22c for 20,900 bales,) February at 8.29@8.30c, (selling at 8.26@8.27c for 1,250 bales,) and March at 8.38@8.39c, (selling at 8.34@8.40c for 500 bales.).....And for prompt delivery, 43 bales sold to spinners and 200 bales to shippers, at steady prices; middling, 8@8¼c.....Port receipts to-day, 3,611 bales, against 2,018 bales same day last year, and thus far this week, 6,764 bales, against 6,370 bales last week.

FLOUR AND MEAL.—There was an increased demand for Rye flour, checked in part by an advance early in the day, although the later business was at old prices.....Sales were about 16,100 pks, including 650 bbls Winter wheat straights at $3@$3.35, 400 bbls Winter wheat patents at $3.85, 300 bbls Winter wheat clears at $3@$3.15, Spring wheat clears at $3.60 bbls Spring wheat straights at $3.65@$3.75, 6,400 bbls Spring wheat patents at $4@$4.15, and fancy up to $4.30; 5,000 bbls City Mills at $3.80@$3.85 for the West Indies, 1,200 bbls City Mills patents at $4.25@$4.50, 300 bbls No. 1 at $2.60, 300 bbls No. 2 at $2.55, 150 bbls supers at $2.30, fine at $1.80@$2.05, 900 bbls rye mixtures at $2.75, 800 bbls Spring bakers' at $2.60@$2.85.....Arrivals since our last, 7,682 bbls and 5,110 bbls and 25,267 sacks, and from four Atlantic ports 125,221 bbls and sacks.....And of RYE FLOUR, 550 bbls sold, in lots, at firm prices, bulk poor to choice superfine at $3@$3.15, and fancy at $3.35.....And of CORNMEAL, 400 bbls Brandywine sold at $2.75; city coarse yellow cornmeal, in bags, quoted at 92c; fine yellow, $1.05@$1.10.....Rolled OATS are quoted, in 90-lb sacks, at $3.50, at steady prices; quoted, 40 to 60 lb, at 75@80c.....COTTONSEED MEAL quoted at $1.25@$1.30 ₱ 100 lb.....RYE nominally higher; Western and State quoted at 87@90c from track and for mixed loads.....BARLEY MALT neglected; Canada, country made, $1@$1.10; two-rowed state, 75@77½c; six-rowed do, 80@85c; Western, 85@90c.

WHEAT spot values advanced 3@3½c and checked the export demand.....Sales, 290,500 bushels, of which 286,000 bushels to shippers, including 20,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at 1½@1½c under September, delivered, and ½c under September, elevator; 16,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at ½c under September, delivered; 32,000 bushels ungraded red on private terms; 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern to arrive at ½c under September, delivered; 10,000 bushels No. 2 red on private terms, and 8,000 bushels No. 2 hard Winter at ½c under September, delivered.....The trade bought 8,000 bushels No. 1 Northern at ½c under September, and sold 5,000 bushels No. 2 red Winter at 67@67½c, elevator; 1,000 bushels No. 3 red at 64½c, elevator; 1,000 bushels steamer No. 2 red at 67c, elevator, and 1,000 bushels steamer No. 2 red at 66¾c.....Options for spot wheat at the close, free on board, No. 2 red, cash, at 70¾c, store; do, early August, at 71c, store; No. 1 hard at 72c, afloat; No. 1 hard scarce; No. 1 Northern, afloat, at 70½c.....The cleansings here since our last were 447,389 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 545,154 bushels.....The receipts here to-day were 263,175 bushels, and in the interior 776,976 bushels, while at all Atlantic ports they reached 513,075 bushels.....Options opened strong, and advanced 3@3¼c in sympathy with the higher Western markets, with the cables firmer and local shorts covering. Trading was fairly active, and the close firm. *Bradstreet's* reports an increase of 27,000 bushels east of the Rockies, 1,463,000 bushels on the Pacific coast, and 423,000 bushels in the world's visible.....Future sales were 5,440,000 bushels, including 170,000 bushels August at 66½@66c, closing at 66½c; 2,620,000 bushels September at 68¾@70c, closing at 70c; 100,000 bushels October at 71@72c, closing at 73¾c; 2,420,000 bushels December at 75¾@78c, closing at 77½c; 10,000 bushels May at 82¾c.

CORN—Spot was dull at 3@1¼c advance, and closed steady.....No. 2 mixed quoted at 47½c, elevator.....Sales, 32,000 bushels, all to shippers, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 48¾@48¾c, delivered, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 white at 48¾c, delivered. The receipts for the day were 86,000 bushels here and at the Atlantic ports 156,468 bushels, with, in the interior, 541,977 bushels.....The clearances hence were 152,055 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 194,500 bushels.....Options continue very dull and without features. Prices show an advance of ¼@1¼c as following wheat and the West, and closed steady. *Bradstreet's* reports an increase of 122,000 bushels east of the Rockies.....The sales of options were 100,000 bushels including 10,000 bushels August at 47¾@47¾c, closing at 47¾c; 90,000 bushels September at 47½@48c, closing at 47¾c; October closing at 47¾c.

OATS—Spot were fairly active at ¼@⅜c decline, and closed weak.....Sales, 153,000 bushels, including 70,000 bushels in elevator, at 37½c for 2,000 bushels; No. 3 white at 36½c. No. 2 white clipped at 38c. No. 3 do at 36c. No. 2 mixed at 35c for 16,000 bushels. No. 2 do at 34c, rejected white at 35½c, rejected mixed at 33½c. No. 2 Chicago at 36c.....For 100,000 bushels, track mixed at 35@36½c for 6,000 bushels, and track white at 37½@44c for 100,000 bushels.....Options opened steady, but fell ½@¾c on local realizing and closed weak. *Bradstreet's* reports increase of 505,000 bushels east of the Rockies.....Sales of options, 75,000 bushels, including 15,000 bushels August at 30½c, closing 30¾c; 60,000 bushels September at 30@30½c, closing 30½c; 60,000 bushels October closing at 30½c. The receipts here to-day were 64,000 bushels; exports, 136 bushels.

HAY AND STRAW.—The market for hay is rather quiet. New hay has not yet been graded, and has been slow in coming in. Rye straw is easier. Hay, No. 1, is worth 95c ₱ 100 lb; No. 2, 80@85c; No. 3, 70@75c; hay, new, 70@85c; hay, clover mixed, 70@75c; hay, shipping, 70@75c; hay, salt, 50c; long rye straw, 70@75c; short rye straw, 50@55c; oat straw, 45@50c; wheat straw, 40@45c.

HOPS—The market is firmer with more inquiry, but business continues quiet.....Choice State quoted at 22c and the best Pacific coast at 21@22c.

METALS—The steady; spot quoted at 18.85c bid.

Copper—Quiet at 9.30c.....Lead easy at 3.90c.....Spelter quiet at 3.80c.

MILK—While receipts have been liberal, the demand has been fairly steady.

OILS—For cottonseed oil the market was in a state of almost absolute neglect; the feeling is still more or less unsettled, owing to the break in previsions, but values are quoted nominally unchanged at 31@32c for prime crude and 36c for prime yellow. Prime yellow quoted at 42c.....Lard oil was neglected and held nominally at 70c.

PROVISIONS—In the market for hog products at the West the opening was lower for pork and lard, but rallied readily during by a leading packer and a general demand from shorts to cover contracts ensued. In the market at the close pork was firm, with pork up $1.10@$1.25 for the day, lard 450 to 475 lbs, and ribs 70@75c up.....PORK quiet, steady. Sales, 300 bbls. Quoted at $14.50@$15 for mess, $15.50@$16 for short clear, and $13.50 for family mess. At Chicago, August closed at $12.75 and September at $13.10.....BACON opened steady at an advance of 75c minimum for September, and then further gained 25 points on buying by shorts and covering by clients, closing firm at $8.95 for September and $7.05 for October.....HAMS were dull, with, at the West, $17 quoted, while here $18 was quoted.....LARD—For Western steam the market opened 5 points off, but became stronger and continued firm, closing at an advance of 45@50 points for the day in response to the rise in the Western markets; cash was taken moderately; both by the home trade and exporters, early selling mainly, sales of 1,000 tcs at 7.50c; early, to 7.60, closing at 7.60.....Option sales were 500 tcs at 6.73@7.50 for September, city steam was quoted, nominally, at 6.30c.....Refined was dull at 8c for the Continent and 9c for South American; compound nominally at 7½c.....TALLOW—Further sales were made late yesterday of 80 hhds at 4¾c, but we hear of no business to-day. Sales of 2 cwks at 4½c.....Grease steady at 4c for yellow and 4¼c for white.....OLEOMARGARINE—Trade dull, but nothing was offered under 4¾c.....STEARINE—Lard stearine was more active and decline, with sales of 70,000 lb at 10c; oleo stearine dull at 8½c.....BUTTER—The receipts continue to run large, and the market is weak and unsettled, seeking buyers.....BUTTER—The general demand is very light, and there is considerable pressure to sell; while prices are marked down a little, heavy concessions are not necessary to effect sales. Extreme figures are freely offered at below quoted price. State dairy is weak, although in moderate supply; Western extra creamery, 19@19½c; do, poor to prime, 16@18½c; State creamery at 19@19½c for fancy, 16@18c for fair to good, and for dairy in tubs, best, now, 18c; do, poor to prime, 16@18c; imitation creamery, 15½@17c; Western factory, 14@16c; Western dairy, 13@15c.....CHEESE—Fine cream shows considerable firmness and is offered only moderately, while the demand is rather small and the cables not very encouraging. Late season fine is within the range of 9½@9¾c for large white, 9¾@9¾c for colored, and 8½@9c for small sizes; early skims at 7½@8c, and skims at 5@6c.....EGGS—Receipts are gradually decreasing, and the demand good, and prices are firmly held. Fancy, including 16,000 bushels No. 2 mixed at 48¾@48¾c, delivered, and 16,000 bushels No. 2 white at 48¾c, delivered. The receipts for the day were 86,000 bushels here and at the Atlantic ports 156,468 bushels, with, in the interior, 541,977 bushels.....The clearances hence were 152,055 bushels, and from the Atlantic ports 194,500 bushels.....Options continue very dull and without features. Prices show an advance of ¼@1¼c as following wheat and the West, and closed steady. *Bradstreet's* reports an increase of 122,000 bushels east of the Rockies.....The sales of options were 100,000 bushels including 10,000 bushels August at 47¾@47¾c, closing at 47¾c; 90,000 bushels September at 47½@48c, closing at 47¾c; October closing at 47¾c.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

AMERICAN THEATRE, 42d, 41st St. and 8th Av.—8:00—The Prodigal Daughter—Roof Garden.
BROADWAY, Broadway and 41st St.—8:00—Panjandrum.
CASINO ROOF GARDEN, Broadway and 39th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
EDEN MUSEE, 23d St., near 6th Av.—Day and evening—Vaudeville—Waxworks.
ELDORADO, Palisades, opposite 42d St.—4:00—Vaudeville. 8:30—King Solomon.
KOSTER & BIAL'S, 23d St. and 6th Av.—8:00—Vaudeville.
MADISON SQUARE, 24th St., near Broadway—2:30—A Trip to Chinatown.
MADISON SQUARE ROOF GARDEN AND TOWER, Madison Av. and 26th St.—8:00—Vaudeville.
MANHATTAN BEACH, Coney Island—Afternoon and evening—Concert—Fireworks.
NATIONAL ACADEMY OF DESIGN, 4th Av. and 23d St.—Paintings.

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Liberal commissions to club agents.

The New-York Times.

NEW-YORK, THURSDAY, AUG. 3, 1893.

The Weather Bureau report indicates for to-day, in this city, fair, warmer weather, easterly winds.

It is denied that ex-Gov. CAMPBELL of Ohio is ready to make the fight for the Governorship this Fall with Gov. MCKINLEY. That is to be regretted. The party could hardly get a better candidate. The two men are very fairly representative of their respective parties on national issues, and, for that matter, on local issues. Each is an honest man. Each is probably backed by the better element of his party, but Mr. CAMPBELL has shown that he has the courage and ability to contend with the worse element much more effectively than Mr. MCKINLEY has done. Such a contest as these two candidates would arouse ought to give Ohio a chance to secure an upright and capable Governor, and, with all possible appreciation of the importance of national issues, that is the most pressing need of the State at the present time.

Commissioner ANDREWS has called upon the Superintendent of the forces of the Street-Cleaning Department to furnish a list of all the men employed under his direction, "classified with reference to their efficiency in the past and their ability to do the work required of them in the future." The Superintendent is to obtain from the several section foremen "the name of each man under his command, the character and amount of the labor performed by each, with their relative efficiency and the ability and willingness of each to perform a full day's work for an able-bodied man." Here Mr. ANDREWS is laying his hand right on the weak spot of the Street-Cleaning Department. If, as seems to be his purpose, he weeds out the crippled, the decrepit, and the incapable from the working force of the department, and puts in their place only such as are able and willing to do "a full day's work for an able-bodied man," he will have solved the problem of street cleaning in this city. To do this he will have only to comply with the requirements of the law passed last year and disregard the "pulls" and influence of local politicians in the employment of workmen. Right there is the *nodus* of his *labor Herculis.*

The retention of Mr. E. M. MORGAN as Superintendent of City Delivery by Postmaster DAYTON is the first indication of his policy with reference to the more important appointments under him, and it is a very satisfactory one. Mr. MORGAN is, we believe, a Republican in politics. He is also a thoroughly-equipped postal officer, who entered the service in the lower ranks and has worked his way up by fidelity and skill. He has been Superintendent of a half-dozen branch offices, and when he took his present office four years ago he was as familiar as any man in the Post Office with all the details of the city delivery business. It is said that his place was eagerly sought and confidently expected by some of the enthusiastic Tammany workers, but Mr. DAYTON'S theory of what is good for his party, as well as for the public service of which he has charge, is a perfectly sound one.

English politicians are so incurably factious that is not easy to ascertain how far the criticisms of the Government made yesterday in the House of Commons represent any serious body of discontent with the action of the Foreign Office. The critics are entitled to special weight, however, as being experienced Anglo-Indians as well as Conservatives. Certainly the terms of the French ultimatum were very oppressive, though there was, it seems, a faction in the French Cabinet which desired to make them more oppressive still; but the English officials held that it was their business not to look out for Siam, but to look out for British interests, and Sir EDWARD GREY'S announcement that negotiations were still pending upon some points is a reason for official reticence. Possibly Great Britain has her imperial eye upon some other possessions in that part of the world, which she has now estopped France from objecting to her annexing. Underneath all the discussion, moreover, there is undoubtedly a British belief that the French acquisitions in Asia are part of a fantastic scheme which will be, as it has thus far been, far more burdensome than profitable to France, and that Great Britain can contemplate French blunders with equanimity.

MR. THURMAN'S IDEAS.

Mr. ALLEN W. THURMAN of Ohio seems to be about the most deliberate person in evidence at the Bimetallic League Convention in Chicago, and he employs most of his intelligence in arguing in a plausible and moderate fashion for the most extreme and dangerous measure. The proposition of Mr. THURMAN is unlimited coinage of silver at the ratio of 15½ or 16 to 1 with gold, (preferably the former,) and an issue of national bank notes secured by the deposit with the Government of 90 per cent. of silver or gold, and by a first lien on all assets. His chief argument in favor of this proposition is that if we do not accept it, we shall have to take an unlimited issue of greenbacks. If we do accept it, Mr. THURMAN is ready to support the repeal of the Sherman law of 1890.

Now, it is perfectly plain to any one who has the least idea of the present situation and of public opinion regarding it that the irresistible reason for repealing the act of 1890 is that, if we do not repeal it, we cannot keep up gold payments. Any proposition, therefore, made as a condition to the repeal must be estimated by its effect on the maintenance of gold payments. Should we be able to maintain these under the policy of Mr. THURMAN? Clearly we should not, and he does not anywhere advance the theory that we should. On the contrary, he argues that we do not need to do so. He thinks that we could get along just as well on silver and paper payable in silver as on gold. He concedes that the gold would leave the country, but he says we should get its full value if it did, and that it might better go than stay if we could get more for it abroad than it is worth at home. As a "compromise," therefore, there is absolutely nothing in this proposition. Mr. THURMAN does not ask for a concession, but for a surrender. It would make no earthly difference whether the Sherman law were repealed or not if we are to have unlimited coinage of fifty-cent silver dollars and of bank notes issued on the deposit of silver. We say silver, because no one would deposit gold, or could afford to do so, to obtain the privilege of issuing bank notes in competition with others who chose to deposit silver.

Dismissing Mr. THURMAN'S proposition as a compromise, then, since it is in no sense whatever a compromise at all, let us look at it for a moment as an original financial policy, and compare it with the issue of Government notes to which he thinks that it is the sole alternative. Not that we agree with him that it is such an alternative. On the contrary, we are convinced that any changes made in our currency in the future will be toward better money, *i. e.*, toward money of more close correspondence with that of the whole world, and this for the very simple reason that our country is steadily extending its commerce, and the more it does so, the more it feels the need of sound money—known and accepted as sound the world over. But if it were possible that, refusing unlimited coinage of silver, we should expose ourselves to greater issues of legal-tender notes, we should regard the latter as the lighter danger. Unlimited coinage of silver would instantly reduce every dollar of our currency to the level of silver. The issue of notes would be gradual. They would be redeemable in gold, and would be redeemed in gold so long as we could get enough of it, and there would always be the opportunity of stopping the issue before the notes sank below par. It would be a very bad policy, and might in the long run be very dangerous; but it would not be so immediately and hopelessly disastrous as the scheme of unlimited coinage.

We refer to this proposition formulated by Mr. THURMAN not because we think that Congress will pay any serious attention to it, but because it is probably the sanest that is likely to come from that side, and because it is brought forward by a man with an honorable name, who has had some influence in the Democratic Party in his own State. It makes it more clear than ever that the only thing for Congress to do is unconditionally to stop the purchase of silver and the issue of notes and leave the question of any further legislation to maturer study.

PROMPT REPEAL.

Tariff reform can wait. The new currency system, whatever it is to be, can wait. The naked repeal of the silver-purchase provisions of the Sherman act without complications or the discussion of substitute measures is the first and the sole imperative duty of the extra session of Congress.

Untold aid and comfort would be given to the business interests of the country by an assurance that Congress would pass the repeal and immediately adjourn. The situation would be seriously aggravated by delays, needless discussions, and a wrangle of parties and factions. Yet the fact that these are the common incidents of a Congressional session has afforded some ground for the apprehension that Congress might heedlessly postpone the moment of relief in order to give play to its familiar propensities for delay.

Our belief is that there will be no delay. The alarming situation of the country's finances has been pressed in upon the Nation's legislators to an extent that has awakened them to the necessity of promptest action. Among those who are best able to forecast the work of the session there is little doubt that Congress will respond at once to the demand of the country.

Meanwhile the message which Mr. CLEVELAND will send to Congress will have an important reassuring effect. The President's aptitude for saying the right word is one of his best-known qualities. In this message he has an opportunity of which he will avail himself with his characteristic wisdom and sound judgment. Rarely, except in war emergencies, have the people of this country awaited with greater anxiety or in a graver crisis the utterances of their President. From Mr. CLEVELAND the country knows in advance that it will hear no words of indecision or of wavering, no suggestions of timid half measures or of doubtful and untimely experiments. The message will be an important factor in restoring confidence.

SATOLLI AND CORRIGAN.

Some admirer and adherent of the Archbishop of New-York has been emitting in the columns of our esteemed contemporary the *Sun* a "bitter cry," as bitter as the cry of ESAU, about the indignities to which that prelate has been subjected by the Papal Delegate in this country. After setting forth how the Archbishop has been overruled and humiliated, the writer goes on to warn the delegate, and incidentally the Pope, that if this sort of thing continues they will rouse the sleeping lion. What the lion will do when roused is not very clear, but it is intimated that he will withhold PETER'S pence, and that he may set up an American Catholic Church of his own.

As the wail of a wounded spirit the deliverance in question has an interest; but for practical purposes it is pure bosh. The Pope has known for a long time that there were two factions in the Roman Catholic Church in this country, and he has been besought by the adherents of each of them to take its part against the other. One of these may fairly be called the American and Americanizing faction, and the other the foreign and alienizing element. It has doubtless been represented at the Vatican that the latter faction has been doing a great deal of mischief to the Church in this country by advocating un-American sentiments and un-American institutions. At any rate such is the fact. A lot of ridiculous German priests in the Diocese of Newark carried their hostility to American institutions so far, at some gathering they had last year, as morally to amount to treason, if they were American citizens, and to becoming public enemies if they were not. The Pope and his advisers are not fools, and, as Italian ecclesiastics, they are in a position to be painfully aware of the injury that the Church may inflict upon itself by going counter to overwhelming national sentiment. They would have to be fools to repeat in the United States the mistake that the Church made in Italy. The best thing possible for the Pope to do in the jangling of opinions that reached him was to dispatch to this country a representative of his own—a judicious and discreet representative, whose information and whose judgment he could trust—to ascertain what was the real state of the case, and to act accordingly. Nobody who has not been personally aggrieved by the action of Mgr. SATOLLI will deny that the choice was well made. The Papal Delegate has perhaps in one or two instances not been sufficiently heedful of the susceptibilities of the prelates whose action he felt bound to overrule. But, after all, it is very much less important that the feelings even of an Archbishop should be spared than that the American people should be certified that the Church of Rome was not hostile to American institutions, and that a man might be at the same time a good American citizen and a good Catholic. Nobody who watched and who remembers the course of events in this country before the arrival of the Papal Delegate will deny that such a reassurance was needful, and Mgr. SATOLLI'S work has been to give it in the most emphatic and conspicuous way, even if, in order to do it, he had to make some sacrifice of the ecclesiastical discipline which in a general way is so necessary to the maintenance of a vast institution like the Church of Rome. He has thus far accomplished his mission most successfully, and he is entitled to the thanks of American Catholics, who will be inclined, to use the native idiom of a great many of them, to wish "more power to him."

The threats of the alienizing priests and prelates whom it has been his duty and possibly his pleasure to overrule amount to nothing whatever. They represent the principles of authority on the one side and obedience on the other, and when they defy lawfully-constituted authority and become insubordinate, where are they? The history of the Church is full of melancholy answers to this question. They are impotent Protestants. Once, indeed, a potent Protestantism has arisen, but the existing circumstances do not favor it. An American Catholic Church which is neither American nor yet Catholic is not likely to be built up out of the resentments of priests and prelates who are more Catholic than the Pope and more European than the Church in Italy. In fact, the notion of organizing an American Catholic Church on such a basis is merely grotesque.

HURTING THEIR OWN INVESTMENTS.

It is a pity that the largest class of depositors in savings banks, and that the class for whose benefit they are specially intended, should be unable to understand the real character and function of those institutions. It is difficult to enlighten them, because many of them do not read or reason, but it would be well if every citizen who is in a position to influence their action would try to make them appreciate their own interest in the matter at a time when they are inclined to put that interest in jeopardy.

Just now the officers of the savings banks are compelled to consider the question of disposing of Government bonds and other "gilt-edged" securities which they hold for the purpose of preparing for drafts that may be made when the thirty-day or sixty-day notices expire. The depositors should be made to understand, if possible, that these are their investments, and that they are the very best and safest investments in the community. They are held very largely by the savings banks, and there are many people whose funds are elsewhere who would be glad if they could ha in these Government, State, and municipal bonds. If they had these securities they would not part with them on any consideration in these times unless compelled to do so by actual need of money. In this respect the savings-bank depositors are favored investors, and if by insisting upon having their money they compel the sale of these securities, they will be sacrificing their own investments, and there are others who are eagerly waiting to secure them at the low prices of the present time. It is an unfavorable time for selling even the best of securities, and if the savings banks are forced by their own depositors to raise cash in large sums they will get less for their bonds in some cases than they paid for them, and less in all cases than they will be worth after a while. When they come to reinvest they will have difficulty in obtaining enough of the same class of securities and, will have to pay more for them than they obtained when they were forced to sell, which will somewhat impair their surplus funds.

It should be impressed upon these timid depositors who may be disposed to withdraw their money on the expiration of notices that savings banks are really agencies for making safe investments for them and for taking care of the investments. They are not mere depositories of cash, nor are they commercial or money-making concerns. Their Trustees are Trustees for the depositors. They receive no compensation and are forbidden by law to use deposits in any way for their own profit.

If the depositors can be made to understand these facts and to comprehend that by means of the savings banks they are holding the choicest investments that are to be had, almost the only ones that everybody must acknowledge to be absolutely secure against the effects of financial commotion, they may be induced to leave them undisturbed and to refrain from depressing ever so little their market value by insisting upon having them converted into cash within thirty or sixty days. By drawing their money now or giving notice that they are going to draw it they are merely hurting their own investments. The only other thing that is in the least danger of hurting them is a currency policy that would reduce the purchasing power of all money in circulation, and that would do them just as much harm wherever their savings might be.

A BETTER PLAN.

The powerful mind of LEWELLING, the Populist Governor of Kansas, is at present engaged upon a big scheme for diverting the course of transportation for the products of the West from the Atlantic coast to the Gulf. Whether his motive is an aversion to the East, with its preference for financial and commercial methods based upon the world's knowledge and experience, and a desire to deprive its "money changers" of business advantages and profits, or whether he really thinks that transportation abroad by way of the Gulf will be cheaper for Kansas, is not certain. But his scheme is evidently a large and difficult one to carry out. Trade, including the process of transportation, has a way of taking the direction of least resistance, which is that of the greatest advantage to all those whose self-interest is engaged in it. Its course is not easy to direct or control by artificial devices, and when it is attempted there is apt to be more loss than gain in the end.

There is a better plan that might be recommended to the ingenious intellect of Gov. LEWELLING if he is intent upon diverting the traffic of the Mississippi Valley from the transcontinental railroads and the grasping port of New-York. Transportation by water is notoriously cheaper than transportation by rail unless the distance is much greater. Efforts to utilize the Mississippi River have not been very successful in its present location, partly on account of the distance to Europe through its winding and uncertain channel and around by the Gulf of Mexico to the Atlantic, and partly because it has been found that grain is liable to damage in its transit through the tropics.

Why not divert the Mississippi River itself to the Atlantic coast, turning it, say, from a little below Cairo across lots to Savannah or thereabout? It is a troublesome stream down below Cairo, doing a great deal of damage by overflowing plantations and costing a great deal in levees, which fail to keep it in place. A more solid channel might be made across Tennessee and South Carolina or Georgia, and it would cut off a tremendous part of the distance by water to Europe and avoid the damaging effect of the tropics. This plan seems to us quite as promising as that upon which the resourceful LEWELLING is engaged, and it would be much more fruitful in results if once successfully accomplished.

Mr. ROBERT A. CHEESEBROUGH contributes to the *Real Estate Record and Builders' Guide* an elaborate article on the silver question. The writer is a moderate bimetallist, and argues in favor of an international agreement with reference to coinage, though he believes that this country could maintain the free coinage of silver independently of Europe. His paper is remarkable for its good temper and evidence of careful study. The time may come when it will be useful. At present the duty of Congress and the need of the country is the repeal of the silver-purchase provision of the law of 1890.

An Open Confession.

From the Washington (Ga.) Gazette.

At the close of the civil war, there was some change in United States postage stamps, but we were informed that the old stamps were good. The writer had a number of Confederate stamps with Jeff Davis on them, and, being in some confusion about stamps, did not notice that. In perfect good faith and with no earthly idea of defrauding or insulting the United States of America, we affixed Jeff Davis's picture to letters to go to various remote places, one of which we remember in particular was Boston, Mass. That the letters went, we knew, by the token that they were answered. Before the treasury of stamps was exhausted, we discovered our blunder and were nearly frightened to death. We expected to be arrested and put in jail and were afraid even to tell the tale. As time went, we plucked up courage to relate the story in conversation, but not to print it. Since Mrs. Jefferson Davis and Mrs. Grant have had a friendly meeting, we think we can venture to print the incident.

ART NOTES.

—Mr. Edward F. Searles, who made over to the university the Hopkins house at San Francisco for an art museum, has sent from Europe the first of a series of pictures which he intends to give to the museum. It is a cattle piece by Thomas Sidney Cooper, for which he has paid about $3,000. Paintings by Cooper were once better known in America than they now are; occasionally they appear at the sale of old galleries, but they bring far better prices in London than in New-York, where the great French cattle painters, Troyon, Van Marcke, Veyrassat, and others, together with recent American pictures of cattle, have made Cooper's work yield. He was an artist who followed Dutch masters like Paulus Potter at a considerable distance, but was even more influenced by Verboeckhoven, with whom he painted in Brussels some forty years ago. He was elected to the Royal Academy in 1867, where he showed pictures for many years. The group of bull and six cows purchased by Mr. Searles was painted on the Stow, near Canterbury, the artist's birthplace. Other paintings now at Great Barrington, Mass., will find their way back again to the Hopkins residence in San Francisco. Among them is a portrait of Mark Hopkins.

—The Municipal Council of Paris has bought from the Summer Salons a marble statue by Jacquot, called "Ad Patriam," for $1,800, and another by Houdain, called "War," for $2,400, together with a marble statuette of Diana, by Boucher, for $1,000. The Council also bought a painting of deer for $800, and one of the race course at Auteuil, by Smith, for $600. The French Government has bought for the Luxembourg and other museums another series of pictures from the two exhibitions. The favored artists are Jules Adler, Allegre, A. E. Baeb, Paul Buffet, Maurice Fath, Jolyet, Armand Gautier, Albert Gosselin, Louis Le Poittevin, Constantin Le Roux, Girardot, Edouard Sain, and Armand Point, (a pastel). It has also bought a painting by Mrs. Cecilia Wentworth, an American, called "Faith."

—Dante Gabriel Rossetti is buried near the waves of his beloved German Ocean in the churchyard of Birchington, a small village on the Isle of Thanet. He died in 1882 at his bungalow, on a cliff near by, and his grave is marked by a tall Celtic cross of stone, carved with designs by Ford Madox Brown. The head and arms of the cross are decorated with a spray ending in leaves, and two leafy branches right and left. The shaft has four panels, with reliefs. The upper compartment has a figure of Christ, fronting, and two figures right and left in profile. The panel below has a kneeling bull, with wings, to represent the Evangelist. Below that is a kneeling painter, with canvas and easel before him and his palette on his arm. The lowest panel is filled with a decorative scroll. There is a stained-glass window to his memory in the little church.

—The August *Cosmopolitan* has made its appearance in London as a sixpenny illustrated monthly in rivalship with the *Strand*, which is published at the same price. Pictured are icebergs under the polar circle, scenes from Norway, salmon pools of Scotland, the haunts of grouse on Western prairies, cities of Central and South America, and imaginary landscapes conjured up by Camille Flammarion for his romance of the last days of the earth.

—A Roman tomb has been unearthed at Cologne, says the *Athenæum*, containing the bones of a man, a silver sword handle, with an inscription, and an inkstand of bronze. The sword grasp is inlaid with gold and enamel, and the inkstand is rich in decoration. A coin of Gordian III. gives some clue to the period of the interment.

—The German sculptor, Josef Kopf, who lives at Rome and has an atelier in Baden Baden, has presented the contents of that studio to the Grand Duke of Baden, with the request that they be kept as a museum for the citizens and guests. There are many paintings and tapestries besides the sculptures by Kopf.

—The picture galleries of Rome are to be illustrated by "Braun" photographs, with the carbon process. A selection of paintings, 324 in number, will be issued in eight portfolios, with letterpress written by Prof. Venturi, Director of the Royal Museums at Rome.

—The French Government has bought of W. T. Dannat, the American painter in Paris, his "Portrait of Miss E. H.," shown at the Salon of 1885 and again at the Universal Exposition of 1889. It will be placed at the Luxembourg.

HONOLULU'S "MURDER SOCIETY."

Excitement Caused by the Inscribed Cane Presented to Mr. Spreckels.

HONOLULU, July 26.—A few minutes before the Australia sailed from Honolulu July 19, a number of prominent royalists met Claus Spreckels in the Captain's cabin and, through Charles Creighton as spokesman, presented him with a cane, upon the handle of which was engraved the following inscription:

"Ave, Claus. Morituri Te Salutant! In memoriam from your fellow-citizens, doomed to die at the hands of the Murder Society of the Annexation Club. Threatened men live long. Leben sie hundret jahre und nie remals sterben."

In addition to the above, a long list of names was engraved beneath, including Liliuokalani, R. James Blount, and Claus Spreckels.

Mr. Creighton published an explanation that the whole affair was only a joocse reminder to Mr. Spreckels of his proscription in common with the others named.

On hearing that his name was inscribed on the cane, Mr. Blount expressed the strongest indignation. The royalists have made every possible explanation and apology to the Minister, but he has laid before President Dole a formal complaint. The Government has demanded an explanation from Charles Creighton.

The talk of special reprisals upon royalists does not appear to have reached the stage of an organized plan. It is not improbable that Mr. Blount's name was mentioned in rash talk as a possible object in such reprisals.

THE LAST OF A BIG FLEET.

The Many Fine Vessels Owned by William F. Weld & Co.

From the Boston Herald, July 7.

The ship Great Admiral, now lying near the Atlantic Works, East Boston, is the last of the magnificent fleet of ships owned by the late William F. Weld & Co. She was built at East Boston by Robert E. Jackson, and is twenty-four years old—double the average life of wooden ships. She registers 1,497 tons, and combines in her model the best elements of the New-York packet ship and the Boston clipper, designed to carry a large cargo, compared with her register, and to sail fast.

The only other ship of her model belonging to Boston at present is the Charger, of 1,387 tons register, built by Messrs. Smith & Townsend under the immediate inspection of her owner, the late Henry Hastings, who at different times owned or was interested in fifty sail of vessels.

The Great Admiral has a full figurehead of the gallant Farragut, and has borne his name and his fame around the globe again and again. Some one suggested that she be dismantled and converted into a coal barge, seeing that freights are dull, but one of her present owners exclaimed in wrath: "Never while I own a timber head in her shall she blacken the name she bears in coal dust. As a ship she was built, and as a ship she shall run while she has a stick standing or a sail to spread!"

The late firm of William F. Weld & Co. at one time owned sixty sail of first-class vessels, and managed them with brilliant success. The late Richard Baker was the presiding genius of the firm—a man of indomitable will, (often arbitrary, for he brooked no interference,) but with a mind that grasped the commerce of the world. Under his guidance the firm became as much a merchant as a ship owner, and traded to all ports of prominence, buying and selling cargoes involving hundreds of millions of dollars.

Cannibalism Now and in the Early Ages.

From the London Globe.

Herr Henkenius, in the *Deutsche Rundschau*, has an interesting paper on the origin of cannibalism, which appears to have sprung up among mankind after they had made a certain social advance. The lower animals rarely devour their own species, and no traces of the vice have as yet been found among the relics of the paleolithic men. Some have attributed the practice to religious motives, but Henkenius thinks that hunger and the superstition about eating the heart or any other part of an enemy in order to acquire his courage were the original incentives, and that religious motives were a later development.

Continental Asia is remarkably free from cannibalism. In Polynesia and Central America it occurs chiefly in connection with religious rites, and in the former the eye of the victim is preferred. In Dahomey the human sacrifices did not lead to cannibalism. The Maoris forbade human flesh to women, and viewed with abhorrence the eating of relatives. In many parts, however, the flesh of relatives is preferred. Happily this abominable vice is dying out, owing to the influence of Christian missionaries.

Hapless Owners of Prize Dogs.

From the London Globe.

The owner of a prize dog is not the happiest of men. He must perpetually study the animal's health with as much concern as a schoolboy shows toward his first watch. The diet of the beast is a constant anxiety day and night, and all the dog does for him in return is to die. At least, that is what Baseldine, champion bulldog of the world, value £5,000, has just done, suddenly, in a train, near Grimsby, only a mile or so from the exhibition where he would have carried off another first prize. How sharper than a serpent's tooth it is to have a thankless dog!

MORE FAILURES IN CHICAGO

BUT CONFIDENCE WAS RESTORED AND THE MARKET BOOMED.

D. E. Eggleston & Co. the Largest Losers—They Were Carrying Lard and Pork for the Cudahy-Wright Clique to the Extent Probably of One Million Dollars—The Liabilities of the Cudahy-Fairbank-Wright Combination Will Be Over One Million.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Notwithstanding a show of confidence, the trade was expecting further failures to-day, and the expectation was soon fulfilled. One very prominent carrier was widely known to be behind in his margins, virtually broken last night. This was the firm of D. E. Eggleston & Co. It was carrying lard and pork for the bankrupt Cudahy-Wright clique. The Egglestons were not the first to go under to-day, however. Messrs. George G. Parker & Co., a well-known commission firm, started the procession, ordering all trades closed. Parker & Co.'s announcement added that the firm, while forced to the wall, was even on the market. Following Parker came news of the suspension of Thomas Gregg, a fairly prominent trader, and after him was the celebrated Eggleston. His suspension created a panicky feeling for a few minutes.

At this point it was discovered that there was no wheat to be sold out for the suspended firm, P. D. Armour & Co. having, it was said, assumed its holdings of spot wheat. That left no trades to be closed for it except the wheat it had sold short against the cash stuff. That being the case, the market quickly recovered.

When it became apparent that no more failures were imminent, the boom commenced in earnest. With export clearances aggregating 1,000,000 bushels, and gold being imported in large amounts, the timidity of buyers rapidly disappeared. N. B. Ream led the purchasers. Commission houses began to get buying orders from outside as the session advanced, and in the final half hour the demand was fast and furious.

C. B. Eggleston, or "Sandy," as he is almost universally known, is the principal member of the corporation. He was one of the leading figures in the Kershaw failure that resulted from the collapse of the Harper corner six years ago. On that occasion he lost $864,000 in cash trying to save a twenty-five-thousand-dollar special partnership interest in the Kershaw concern. He had some money left, however; his wife is worth $150,000 and a son $250,000. Being one of the best-posted men in the trade in the intricacies of the grain and provision-carrying business, and having the confidence of the banks, he went into that line of business on a very extensive scale, and is supposed to have made back nearly all he lost through the Kershaw and Harper failure.

Eggleston himself refuses to make any statement of his affairs for publication, but it is generally believed by those in touch with him that he has put about $500,000 back into the game, and that D. E. Eggleston & Co. may be in the gap for $500,000 spread out all over the floor. How much of that is protected by margins cannot be ascertained to a certainty for several days.

D. E. Eggleston & Co. acted as a clearing house for a dozen or more active, hustling brokers who did not have the means to swing their trades. The failure leaves them high and dry, and may embarrass them considerably. The house is in the hands of a receiver.

Parker & Co. had nearly $600,000 in cash in the business, and the house was regarded as one of the soundest on the Board of Trade. "I do not know how I stand," said George Parker. "I only know that I got caught in the gap for more money than I could raise, and I had to lie down. I considered myself as sound as the Bank of England yesterday; to-day I am broke. I had a big line of provisions on my books, and my principals were unable to respond to margin calls. That left me to stand the racket alone, and I was not strong enough for it."

"Were your principals Cudahy, Fairbank, or Wright?"

"All of them."

Thomas Gregg is a Scotchman, and well thought of, but he has never had any great trade. He was long in pork at high figures.

The liabilities of the Cudahy-Fairbank-Wright combination, as represented by closed-out trades on 'Change to-day, are estimated at $1,000,000 to $1,500,000 over and above their margin deposits.

The Cudahy Packing Company, it seems, is not involved in the failure of John Cudahy, and it is given out as one of the trade half-secrets that he sacrificed his interest in the concern and also in the Cudahy Packing Company of Milwaukee to raise money to carry on his speculations, his brothers buying him out. A feature of the day was the open buying of everything on the list by Armour's brokers. His purchases were on a prodigious scale. Trading in the other pits, however, was dwarfed alongside of wheat.

Nothing definite can yet be given with regard to the extent of the failures yesterday. The opinion prevails in the provision pit that if the members of the Cudahy-Fairbank-Wright combination are given a little time they will be able to work out of their embarrassments and have handsome fortunes left. John Cudahy could not be seen to-day. Callers were referred to Lawyer Levy Mayer. Mr. Mayer said: "Until Mr. Cudahy's books are balanced and statements exchanged with those through whom he was operating, it is impossible to state what he owes. His assets are diversified and extensive, consisting of real estate and securities. The banks with which he deals, I am advised, are even more than amply secured. His unsecured liabilities are almost entirely confined to the Board of Trade. His accounts with Mr. Fairbank are as yet unadjusted."

The North American Packing and Provision Company, owned by John Cudahy, Dan Brown, Charley Wright, and Morris Schwabacher, whose failure was announced yesterday, made an assignment to-day, scheduling assets worth $500,000.

OBITUARY.

Mario Uchard.

Mario Uchard, the amusing author of "Mon Oncle Barbassou," whose death at sixty-nine years of age was announced in THE NEW-YORK TIMES yesterday, inspired a pretty tale by Henri Murger.

Tall, thin as a lily, dark, and utterly unconsidered except as a young man of fashion who had much money and fine clothes, he became known in 1856 as Madeleine Brohan's husband. A year later he was famous as the author of "Fiammina," a drama in four acts wherein gossipers found reminiscences of Brohan's conversations. Husband and wife quarreled. Brohan quitted the Comédie Française Company, went to St. Petersburg, and Uchard produced in 1858 "Le Retour du Mari," another drama in four acts. This was far inferior to "Fiammina," which Sardou has been accused of plagiarizing, and Murger wrote his pretty tale of an artist whose art fled when Mimi died.

Mario Uchard, however, cared to prove that he had talent. In 1859 the Vaudeville produced a comedy, "La Seconde Jeunesse," in four acts, which he wrote; in 1864 the Variétés produced "La Postérité d'un Bourgmestre," an extravaganza in one act, which was as successful and as unmistakably independent of Brohan's wit.

In 1861 he published "Raymond"; in 1862, "Le Mariage de Gertrude"; in 1863, "J'Avais une Marraine"; in 1864, "La Comtesse Diane." Then he compelled, by a curious lawsuit, the manager of the Vaudeville to produce "La Charmeuse," a drama in four acts. In 1870, "Tamara," a comedy in four acts, secured his reputation as a dramatist, and, as he felt vindicated, he turned from writing plays to writing novels. He published in 1876 "Mon Oncle Barbasson," which much later was dramatized; in 1878, "L'Etoile de Jean"; in 1880, "Inès Parker," and attained distinction as a satirist of Parisian. The first or second divorce case in the French courts after the divorce law was passed was Mario Uchard's against Madeleine Brohan.

Obituary Notes.

—The Dowager Princess Borghese has died in her Porto d'Anzio villa. She was the daughter of Jules de la Rochefoucauld, born in Paris July 13, 1822, and married Nov. 10, 1843, to Marc Antonio Borghese, Prince of Sulmona, widower of the Earl of Shrewsbury's daughter. The Princess leaves seven sons, six of whom are married, and two daughters, both married.

—The Révérendissime Père Nicolas Mauron, General of the Redemptorists, has died in Rome. He was born in Switzerland Oct. 18, 1837, and had been chief of his congregation for many years.

Many Deer and Bears in Maine.

From the Lewiston (Me.) Journal.

At no other time during the present generation have the deer and bears been so plentiful in the "great woods" of Oxford County. The great woods begin at Dixfield and extend north from four to six miles wide, through Carthage, Roxbury, Weld, and Byron, thence through Plantations No. 6, letter E, Sandy River, and Greenvale into the unknown wilderness of Northern Maine. The southern part is so far from the regular lines of travel as to be an almost unknown region. There are probably thousands of acres over which the foot of the sportsman has never passed. The deer driven from Rangeley by hunters' hounds and guns took refuge in these great green solitudes, where they multiplied unmolested until their numbers are surprising.

PERSONAL GOSSIP.

—Gen. Neal Dow spoke on "The Liquor Traffic and the General Welfare," which is not a new topic to him, in Portland on Sunday evening, and, with the antagonistic spirit characteristic of him, took occasion to "pitch into" Chief Justice John A. Peters of the Supreme Court of Maine, because he had decided that one extreme anti-liquor law was unconstitutional. Gen. Dow quoted the late Hon. Lot M. Morrill, to the effect that rumselling is the crime of crimes, and said that he knew more law than Judge Peters, and, moreover, had no sympathy with rumsellers—an alleged quality in Judge Peters's make-up which he explained by saying: "He lives in Bangor, and you all know what that means."

—Thomas Dennis, a gray-haired veteran of the Mexican war, who lost both arms by the premature discharge of a cannon which he was loading, has resigned as watchman in the Government Building in Chicago that a fellow-employe with a wife and several children to support might not lose his place. It had been found necessary to reduce the number of watchmen, and one of the three had to go. Surely nothing Dennis did in Mexico was more heroic than this.

—In contradiction of a widely-published report the Chicago *Herald* says that Gov. Boies of Iowa has not declared that he will retire from politics absolutely and finally at the end of his present term in January next. The *Herald* adds that he has not expressed his intentions in any way, and that he will abide by the decision of the Democrats of Iowa on the question of his candidacy for Governor or United States Senator, or both.

—Gov. William McKinley, Jr., of Ohio, has determined to drop the "Jr." from his name at the end of his present term of office. He would have done so immediately after the death of his father, who had borne the same name, but it was held by some, that as he was elected as "William McKinley, Jr.," some complications might follow a change of his signature. His name will be printed William McKinley on the ballots this Fall.

—Mr. Arlo Bates has retired from the editorship of the Boston *Courier* to become Professor of Literature in the Massachusetts Institute of Technology.

—Prof. Nicholas Crouch of Baltimore, author of "Kathleen Mavourneen," celebrated his eighty-sixth birthday on Monday last.

SMALL TALK.

—The managers of the Philadelphia Zoo are complaining of recent bad business, and saying that unless the City Councils come to its relief and make up the growing deficiency the garden must be closed—a calamity the prospect of which is rendered doubly appalling to the good people of the Quaker City by the fear, as one of the Zoo officials confessed, that New-York "will be ridiculing them from now until time immemorial."—(*Vide* Philadelphia *Public Ledger*, July 31, 1893.)

—Buildings which were erected thirty years ago and more on the Comstock for mining purposes at great expense have lately been torn down and their machinery sold for old junk. Salaries of Superintendents then ranged from $15,000 to $25,000 a year. In late years there has been a great reduction of salaries consequent upon the small reduction of ores, and a leading Superintendent who has been cut down from $400 to $200 a month thinks himself lucky to be paid that.

—"I'll catch that ladder below me if—" was the thought that began to flash through the mind of a young carpenter who fell eighty or ninety feet down a "light well" in an apartment house he was aiding in building in Boston, and then he struck the cellar floor and lost all consciousness. But he was not seriously injured, only badly shaken up, and now likes to tell how far he got in the train of thought he started on.

—A Mississippian writes to a Northern paper to deny that there are any

FRANCE'S BLOCKADE RAISED

ANGLO-BRITISH INTERESTS DISCUSSED IN THE COMMONS.

Belief Prevails that Lord Rosebery and Lord Dufferin Have Sacrificed Nothing to French Diplomats—Mr. Labouchere Wants Sources of Irritation in Egypt Removed—Capt. Thoreux Goes to the Upper Mekong—Minister Child Sails for the Siamese Capital.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—Sir Edward Grey, Parliamentary Secretary of the Foreign Office, announced in the House of Commons this afternoon that the French blockade of Bangkok had been raised to-day.

Sir Richard Temple, who has held high offices in India, immediately asked for information as to certain points of the France-Siamese dispute. He said there was an impression in many quarters that British diplomacy had received a check in the negotiations carried on by France and Great Britain. Siam, he added, had been treated in a hard manner, and British interests had not been safeguarded. There was a serious feeling in England that the action of the Foreign Office had been incompetent.

Did the cession of Siamese territory, he asked, mean the whole left bank of the Mekong River? If so, it was unfortunate, as it would bring France nearer to Burmah than ever before. The indemnity demanded by France appeared to be an extravagant one. It was cruel for a great power to ask such an indemnity in addition to seizing from Siam the richest districts abutting the Menam delta and Cambodia. Measures ought to be taken, Sir Richard contended, to limit the French occupation of the territory, an occupation which he supposed would be only temporary. So important did he consider this point that he would suggest that Great Britain help Siam to pay the money indemnity, with a view to terminating the French occupation of the districts in question.

The Hon. George N. Curzon said he doubted France's intention to execute her pledge to preserve the integrity of Siam. France had acted in a most arbitrary manner from the very outset of the trouble, and had shown scant consideration for her victim. The assurances given by France to England had not been kept. Mr. Curzon concluded by declaring that the Foreign Office was on trial at the bar of public opinion.

Sir Edward Grey reproached Mr. Curzon with trying to embarrass the Government while negotiations of a most delicate character were pending. The position of affairs, he said, required him to still maintain considerable reserve. He was confident that it would be found when the result of the negotiations shall have been disclosed that the action of the Foreign Office had been as strong as Mr. Curzon could have desired.

The Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, leader of the Conservatives in the House, assured the Government that the Opposition did not intend to embarrass the negotiations. On the contrary, the political opponents of the Government generally admitted that little fault could be found with the action of the Ministers in the Siamese trouble.

Mr. Labouchère complimented Lord Rosebery, the Foreign Minister, upon his statesmanlike attitude throughout the whole Siamese affair and expressed the hope that Lord Rosebery would follow the same course in regard to Egypt, so as to remove a natural source of irritation to France.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The Government has been advised that Capt. Thoreux has left Saigon with a body of troops for the Upper Mekong.

SAN FRANCISCO, Cal., Aug. 2.—Col. Jacob T. Child of Missouri, the new United States Minister to Siam, has sailed for Bangkok on the steamer Oceanic.

ADMIRAL HUMANN'S RECORD.

He Is an Orleanist in Politics, but Is an Experienced Commandant.

A friend of Rear Admiral Humann, in this city, shows a letter written a month ago on board the Triomphante by the Commander-in-Chief of the French naval division in the Extreme-Orient. Humann says:

"All this trouble with the Siamese must cease. My artillery is good, my crews are brave, and my ammunition is excellent."

Humann is not a Republican. Grandson of Jean Georges Humann, a rich manufacturer of Strasburg, who was Minister of Finance under Louis-Philippe; Ranger brother of Gen. Humann, who resigned his commission when the Comte de Paris was exiled, and who is proprietor of the Chateau de Chesnay, famous for the best partridge-hunting grounds in France—the Rear Admiral is intimately allied by family and social ties with the most native Orleanists. His wife is the daughter of Bouthillier-Chavigny and one of the most admired women in the Parisian circles which remain *terra incognita* to the parvenus of the modern régime. They have six children.

His friends describe the Admiral as of medium height, extraordinary physical strength, and with an irresistible expression of sincerity. He is fifty-five years of age. He was first in rank at the naval school at seventeen, a midshipman at nineteen, an ensign at twenty-three. In 1872 he was Lieutenant. In 1879 Captain of a frigate, and in 1889 Rear Admiral. He took part in the expeditions in Syria, Corea, and Cochin China, and at the siege of Paris. In 1887 he was engaged as an expert in the settlement of the difficulties raised by England and the Newfoundland Government about the lobster fisheries on the western shore of the island. He has firm friends among influential men in England and talks the English language as fluently as his own.

THE BERING SEA DECISION.

A Rumor that It Is Practically in Favor of Great Britain.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—A dispatch from Paris to the *Pall Mall Gazette* says that the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration has made good progress and that it is expected that a decision will be rendered in a fortnight. The dispatch adds that every point at issue has now been adjudicated and that the decision will give entire satisfaction to Great Britain and Canada.

In every instance the claims advanced by Sir Charles Russell and Sir Richard Webster, counsel for Great Britain, are held to be good. The decision will be unanimous on all points save one, on which Justice John M. Harlan and Senator John T. Morgan, the American arbitrators, hold out for the American claim. The tribunal is now discussing the question of the regulations to govern the seal fisheries.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—The Hon. C. H. Tupper, Canadian Minister of Marine and British agent to the Bering Sea Tribunal of Arbitration, said to-day, in regard to the alleged decision of the tribunal, as printed in the London *Pall Mall Gazette*:

"You are authorized to state that all forecasts of the tribunal's decision are mere surmises. The arbitrators are sitting in the strictest secrecy. Nobody is allowed to approach them. No protocol has even been drawn."

Mr. Tupper added that he had heard that the arbitrators had arrived at a decision in regard to half the points presented, but that they themselves did not know when their work would terminate.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The statements made as to the probable decision of the Bering Sea Arbitration Tribunal, contained in a Paris dispatch to the London *Pall Mall Gazette*, are neither denied nor affirmed at the State Department. If our officials have received any advance information as to what the decision of the tribunal is likely to be, they are diplomatically reticent upon the matter.

MONTREAL, Aug. 2.—The *Star's* special London cable to-night says:

"The Bering Sea arbitrators have decided in favor of Great Britain in every point at issue in the dispute, jurisdiction, proprietorship, &c."

The decision, the dispatch further says, does not recognize the United States's claim of jurisdiction in the Bering Sea based on Russian rights. It also decides that the United States's alleged rights to property in seals did not exist in law or fact.

THE CHOLERA IN NAPLES.

The Pope Orders Catholics Not to Fast on Fridays.

ROME, Aug. 2.—The Pope has directed the Catholic inhabitants of Naples not to fast on Fridays as long as the cholera prevails. His Holiness feared that the physical weakness engendered by fasting might cause the people to be more susceptible to the disease.

The meeting of the International Medical Congress in this city has been postponed until April. The prevention of the spread of cholera in Europe is absorbing the attention of the medical experts, and for this reason it was considered best to postpone the session.

LONDON, Aug. 2.—The bark Elizabeth MacNeal, from Cherbourg, has arrived at Gravesend with cholera on board. A seaman on the vessel was attacked with the disease and was removed to the hospital.

King Behanzin Has Not Yet Submitted.

PARIS, Aug. 2.—Advices from Porto Novo show that, although Behanzin, the deposed King of Dahomey, promised to submit himself to Col. Dumas, the commander of the French forces, on July 25, he did not appear. His followers, it is said, are persuading him to renew his resistance to the French.

Gen. Dodds, Commander in Chief of the French forces in Dahomey, who arrived at St. Louis, Senegal, from France a short time ago, started yesterday for Porto Novo. It is his intention to lead another expedition against the contumacious Dahomeyans in September.

Santa Fe Surrenders to Radicals.

BUENOS AYRES, Aug. 2.—The Government of Santa Fé has surrendered to the Radicals.

CONTRACT LABOR CREEPS IN.

It May Be the Fault of the Law or Carelessness of Special Inspectors.

Dr. Senner, the Commissioner of Immigration, and his associates at Ellis Island have not been at all encouraged in their efforts to enforce the contract-labor law by the work of the Special Inspectors who are stationed at Quarantine for the purpose of detecting undesirable immigrants.

These Inspectors are Presidential appointees, subject to assignment at any port by direction of the President, but, once stationed, they are under the orders and direction of the Commissioner of Immigration at the port they are assigned to. Since most of them owe their appointment to the influence of labor organizations which profess to be extremely desirous that the contract-labor law shall be rigidly applied to immigrants, the presumption is that they will be vigilant in the exercise of their duties.

In July the Immigration Bureau at Ellis Island returned to the steamship companies 202 immigrants. Out of this entire number not a single case was reported by the Special Inspectors at Quarantine. Dr. Senner came to the conclusion that there must be something wrong either with the Inspectors or with the system if their work was to be invariably unproductive.

A night or two ago Assistant Commissioner McSweeny, Mr. Sherman, the private secretary of Dr. Senner, and Chief Contract Labor Inspector Quinlan went down to Staten Island, and the next morning they asked to be taken, in the Health Officer's boat, aboard the ships that had arrived. They found the Special Inspectors there and very much surprised to see the official visitors. It happened that morning that the boats which arrived—La Bourgogne, Amerika, and Bohemia—had very few immigrants. The Special Inspectors that morning were as active as could be expected in the performance of their duties. Every immigrant seemed to have all the necessary qualifications for admission and to be able to answer the required questions satisfactorily.

The officers from Ellis Island could only conclude that they had chosen an unfortunate morning for their visit. It is not unlikely that they will make frequent trips down the bay hereafter.

"There is no doubt," said one of Dr. Senner's associates yesterday, "that detections are difficult under the contract-labor law. It is entirely probable that many immigrants that have no right under the law to enter this country pass through despite all efforts to stop them. We must rely in large measure on the immigrants themselves for the testimony on which they are to be debarred from landing. The steamship companies comply with the law in respect to manifests. The padrones in this country, and others who make a business of bringing over laborers under contract, know how to evade the law. Being fully aware that an immigrant in good health cannot be rejected except upon his own testimony, they take pains to post immigrants in regard to the answers they must make to questions by the immigration officers here, and, as there is no other way of getting adverse testimony except by questioning the immigrants themselves, all who may have been posted in advance about their answers can land without much difficulty.

"It is our earnest purpose to enforce the law, but when labor organizations are able to secure the appointment of men of their own choice to guard the outer harbor against undesirable arrivals, it seems to us that we ought to receive from these outer guards some assistance. We have been unable so far to obtain such proof as will enable us to determine whether the fault is with the system or with the men who are appointed to operate it.

"There is no disposition by Dr. Senner to attribute carelessness or neglect of duty to the Special Inspectors. He does feel that, in view of the source of their appointment and of the expectations of organized labor, they ought to be of some practical assistance in the work of enforcing the law, and it is his serious intention to learn just where the fault may be in this respect, and to do all he can to correct it."

LEVI P. MORTON'S BARN BURNED.

Loss Includes Eighty Head of Guernsey Cattle and Valuable Bulls.

KINGSTON, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Fire at 4 o'clock this morning destroyed the large barn on ex-Vice President Morton's place at Ellerslie, near Rhinebeck, a chicken house, carpenter's shop, and other buildings. There were nine horses, eighty head of Guernsey cattle, several hundred tons of hay, a number of reapers and mowing machines, and other valuable property destroyed.

Three valuable Guernsey bulls were also burned. One was the celebrated Midas, five years old, and said to be the finest bull in the world. He had won all prizes in contests in which he had been entered. Another was Safeguard, a seven-year-old that has won more prizes than any other bull in the world. There were also in the barn ten head of calves and heifers, all of which were burned.

The flames spread quickly to the poultry house, standing a few feet to the east, and the building was burned to the ground. It contained 3,500 chickens and ducks, of which only about 300 were saved. The loss on poultry will be about $1,500.

The incubator house, standing to the south of the large barn, also caught fire and was burned to the ground. It contained ten incubators, which were destroyed, together with 4,000 eggs in process of hatching. The loss on incubators and eggs is about $2,000.

The loss on the buildings and stock will exceed $150,000. There is an insurance on the property of about half its value.

One of the persons who witnessed the burning of the barns said: "The fire broke out about 4 o'clock in the morning, but no one seemed to know what started it. We were all awakened by the glare of the flames and the frightful bellowing of the poor animals. They were nearly all fastened to their stalls, and the fire had made too much headway for any one to enter the building, and so nothing could be done to save them.

"The men who were in the barn, however, all escaped, and no person was injured. Mr. Morton's private fire engine and other extinguishing apparatus were on the spot, and we all helped in trying to put out the flames, but with little success."

Thirty cows that had been allowed to stay over night in the pasture escaped.

As soon as Mr. Morton heard of his loss he went at once to Ellerslie. The other members of his family were there during the fire. At Mr. Morton's office in this city it was said that the barn alone was worth $75,000.

Gentlemen Who Aspire to be Flunkeys.

From London Truth.

With the exception of Lord Carrington, (who did very well indeed,) the official actors in the ceremonial at the Duke's wedding appeared to be very imperfect in their parts, and it is a wonder that no accident took place. It was odd, indeed, to see a number of aristocratic personages walking backward with the appearance of being saturated with the most slavish servility, but even more grotesque and remarkable were the constant and profound bowings and scrapings of all the courtiers.

Lord Palmerston once remarked to Lord Dalling, (who repeated the saying to Charles Lever,) "What a happy arrangement it is that in an age when all flunkeys aspire to be gentlemen there are gentlemen who ask nothing better than to be flunkeys," and he never said a better thing.

Brother Azarias Improving.

PLATTSBURG, N. Y., Aug. 2.—Brother Azarias of De La Salle University, New-York City, who is dangerously ill with pneumonia, is reported better this evening.

LATEST ARRIVALS.

SS Caribbee, (Br.,) *Fraser*, Barbados, &c., July 20, with mdse. and passengers to A. E. Outerbridge & Co. Arrived at the Bar at 9 80 P. M.

SS City of San Antonio, Dole, West Point, Va., with mdse and passengers to Old Dominion Steamship Company.

SS Olympia, (Br.,) Smith, Halifax, with mdse and passengers to Henderson Bros. Arrived at the Bar at 10 P M.

DRIVEN OUT BY SILVER LAW

GOLD EXPORTS DUE TO THE SHERMAN ACT.

Statistician Ford Says the Recent Outflow Was Not Due to Excess of Imports—Faulty Treasury Bookkeeping Responsible for Some False Conclusions—Confusion in Treasury Statistics Traced to a State Department Ruling—Evils of Currency Certificates.

Worthington C. Ford, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Treasury Department, who is now in this city, has discovered in the figures of which he is master conclusive proof that exports of gold have been due to the Sherman Silver law.

Ex-President Harrison and other defenders of the Republican Party have accounted for the heavy outflow of gold, amounting for the year ending June 30 to $87,500,000 above receipts of that metal from abroad, to excessive imports of merchandise. They call to their aid to support this assertion figures from the Bureau of Statistics, which show for the same period a balance of trade against this country of $93,650,000.

Mr. Ford discovered that of this great sum, $75,000,000 is fictitious, leaving the actual balance against the country about $18,000,000. The difference between the net exports of gold and the actual adverse balance of trade is close to $70,000,000. This loss represents the effect of the Sherman law for the year, Mr. Ford says, and can be explained in no other way.

"The disparity in the apparent and actual balance of trade," says Mr. Ford, "has been caused wholly by bookkeeping, by which it appears that imports from countries dealing in a depreciated currency have been entered at their face value, instead of at their actual value in gold. In December it was discovered that coffee arriving at this port from Brazil was invoiced at about 28 cents per pound when it was selling in the New-York market at from 17 cents to 19 cents per pound. There was something manifestly wrong in this condition, and the Treasury officials, assuming that there must be an absurdity somewhere, began to look into it.

"The confusion and the errors were traced to a ruling of the Department of State in February, 1892, which abolished currency certificates from United States Consuls. Before that time the practice had been for Consuls to issue to exporters or importers, along with the Consular invoice, a certificate showing the gold value of the shipments described in the invoice. For this certificate a fee of $1 was charged. The certificate proved a convenience to the customs officers at this port by enabling them easily to assess proper duties upon imports.

"Early last year a small importation of oil was made from Italy, the invoice, as usual, being accompanied by a currency certificate. The importer raised the question of the necessity of such a certificate to accompany goods which were on the free list under our tariff, or those which were subject to specific duty.

"This appeal was addressed to the Department of State and passed over to the Treasury Department for the purpose of inquiry as to the necessity of currency certificates in cases of this character. Assistant Secretary Spaulding gave it as his opinion that in respect to these two classes the reports in currency certificates were not needed, and a circular to Consuls was sent out from the Department of State abolishing the currency certificate for all articles which might be admitted to this country free of duty or subject to specific duty.

"It was the issue of this order that our errors in bookkeeping began. We import from eight or nine countries which use an inflated currency. Except in the case of Brazil, however, the imports are not sufficient to make a difference between actual and ignorant values in all entries. With reference to imports from Brazil, especially imports of coffee and india rubber, the difference between apparent and actual values has been upward of 50 per cent., and imports of these articles have been of sufficient volume to make the error in bookkeeping speedily up into millions of dollars.

"For the year ending June 30, 1892, the imports of coffee from Brazil amounted to 587,000,000 pounds, valued at $116,000,000. The imports for eleven months of the fiscal year ending June 30, 1893, amounted to 460,000,000 pounds, which were valued at $128,000,000. According to these returns, it appears that there was an excess in 1892 of about 90,000,000 pounds of coffee, but the cost or value of the same was about $12,000,000 less than in the eleven months of 1893.

"The Brazilian milreis, by which values in that country are measured, is worth in gold only about 44 per cent. of its face. In spite of this fact values have been entered according to invoices, and I am assured by Mr. Lanz, Chief of the Bureau of Statistics of the Customs House, that I shall be entirely safe in deducting from these invoice values 50 per cent. in order to get at actual values. The same rule will apply to imports of rubber from Brazil. About the same quantity of rubber was imported in 1892 and 1893, but the values in the invoices of 1893 were much heavier than those of the preceding year, although rubber has had a steady market all the time. In other words, rubber has been imported during the last year under an inflated value.

"Imports of coffee from Brazil for the year have amounted to a little less than $152,000,000. Deducting 50 per cent. from this total to make allowance for the depreciated value of the Brazilian currency, we reduce the adverse balance of trade for last year in all the markets of the world from $93,000,000 to $60,000,000. There can therefore be no possible connection between our heavy gold exports and our imports of merchandise. The only way to explain the heavy gold exports is to attribute them to the working of the silver law.

"An effort has now been made to keep the bookkeeping straight for the ensuing year by means of a circular order which has been sent out by the Secretary of the Treasury to Collectors and other officers of customs instructing them to require importers or exporters to attach the value of goods which are free of duty or subject to specific rates of duty the gold value of the goods at the point of shipment at the time that they are shipped. This does away with the tax of $1 for a currency certificate, and the Secretary of the Treasury is hopeful that it may obviate all such dangers of running into absurdities as have been encountered in the bookkeeping of the Treasury Department in respect to imports for the last year."

SILVER MEN WILL FIGHT.

To Demand a Substitute if the Purchasing Clause Is to be Repealed.

A number of prominent smelters and silver-mine owners from Colorado, bound for Washington in the interests of the white metal, are at the Fifth Avenue Hotel.

They include ex-Gov. J. B. Grant, the head of the Omaha and Grant Smelting Works of Denver and Omaha; J. J. Hagerman, and D. M. Hyman of Denver. Mr. Grant's firm has sold more silver bullion to the Government under the Sherman act than any other one concern in the country, his usual sales being about $20,000,000 a year.

Ex-Gov. Grant said to a reporter for THE NEW-YORK TIMES that the silver advocates would make a fight against the repeal of the purchasing clause in the Sherman act unless substitute legislation were secured upon.

"The proposition to repeal the bullion-purchasing clause of the Sherman act," he said, "and then look about for a substitute will not meet the approval of the advocates of free coinage. If the purchase of silver is to be stopped, then business in the States in that is one of the industries must continue to suffer. This, however, is but a small part of our argument. The silver States are but a small fraction of the country. There is not enough gold in the country to transact the business of the country.

"I would favor as a substitute for the present law, if that be repealed, the establishing of a ratio of about 20 to 1 and the coinage of such silver as is offered.

"Authority should be given to the Secretary of the Treasury to issue bonds to the amount of $200,000,000, if needed, to maintain the gold supply."

A CALIFORNIA CANVASS.

Silver Views of Editors and Members of the Congressional Delegation.

SAN FRANCISCO, Aug. 2.—The *Examiner* publishes the result of a canvass of the newspapers and Congressmen of California on the question whether this should be classed among the silver States.

Of fifty-nine editors who have responded thirty-seven have ranged themselves on the silver side and twenty-two either in favor of the gold standard or of a conservative approach toward bimetallism. The sentiments of the latter class are summarized by the editor of the Oakland *Enquirer*, who says:

"California is not a silver State, because she produces ten times as much gold as silver; because she has in circulation only $1 in silver to $8 in gold; because all contracts in California are made payable in gold; because, by reason of these contracts, California is tied as fast to gold that if gold coin should be driven out of circulation nobody could pay his debts, and the State would be the worst bankrupt community in the country."

Taking everything into consideration, it appears that the press of California is about equally divided.

Senator Perkins (Rep.) says:

"The great mass of the people, in my opinion, are in favor of bimetallism. I believe that they want the Sherman act repealed and legislation that will put in circulation the $400,000,000 locked up in the Treasury."

Representative Loud (Rep.) does not believe that California is a silver State and says that its people are simply interested in seeing that a sound financial policy is inaugurated.

Representative Caminetti (Dem.) believes that the people are in favor of silver, but thinks that the Sherman act should be repealed, as it has not done anything in that direction.

Representative Maguire (Dem.) is in favor of the repeal of the Sherman act. He thinks that the mints should be open to the free coinage of gold and silver, leaving their relative values to be determined by private contract without the interference of legal-tender laws.

Representative Geary (Dem.) favors the repeal of the Sherman act. Representative Bowers (Rep.) and Canon (Dem.-Pop.) are radical free-coinage men. Representative Hilborn (Rep.) is undecided and Senator White (Dem.) is on the fence, with an inclination to stand in with the Administration as far as possible.

Silver Offers Declined.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—One hundred and forty-nine thousand ounces of silver were offered for sale to the Treasury Department to-day at prices ranging from $0.71 to $0.7150 per ounce, all of which was declined, and $0.7090 tendered.

MORE CHINESE SUSPECTS.

Celestials that Fail to Answer Their Official Descriptions.

Special Chinese Inspector Scharf and Deputy Collector Gunner made an investigation yesterday in the cases of nine Chinamen brought here from Havana on the steamer City of Alexandria. Col. Scharf decided to hold all of them for further investigation of their stories.

Chin Yi said he was an actor, a female impersonator. Lo Han and On Sing, alleged students of tender years, were found to have stiff beards kept down by close shaving. Han was four inches too short to suit the description in his passport.

Lin Lu Yung and Yang Leu said they were partners in a Mott Street firm, but couldn't agree as to its other members. Wing Sow Chong, merchant, had no ten behind his ear where his passport said one was to be found. Yung Mi, merchant, was too short to suit his description. Chin Wa called himself a partner in a firm not to be found at the Pell Street address he gave. Lau You Kow's list of partners in his firm in Mott Street failed to bear any resemblance to the list possessed by the Chinese Bureau.

Col. Scharf objected to Dr. Singleton as interpreter. He asked him if he had ever been engaged in smuggling Chinese. The doctor said he had never done anything of the kind.

FAIR OFFICIALS FINED.

Punishment Inflicted by Judge Stein for Violating His Injunction.

CHICAGO, Aug. 2.—Judge Stein of the Superior Court this morning decided that the World's Fair Directors and officers who had been directly responsible for closing the exposition gates Sunday, July 23, had violated the injunction granted in the Clingman petition and were consequently guilty of contempt.

He ordered that Directors Gage, Hutchinson, Henrotin, McNally, and Kerfoot should be fined $1,000 each and stand committed to jail until the fine was paid.

In the case of Director Victor F. Lawson the court held that the officer had voted in belief that the injunction had lapsed and was not intentionally guilty. In view of this mitigating circumstance, a fine of $100 was imposed.

Director General George R. Davis was held less directly responsible, and was fined $250, with the same provision regarding payment.

Messrs. Massey, Forbes, St. Clair, and Higinbotham were regarded by Judge Stein as instruments for the execution of the Directors' ruling and were discharged. Director Nathan was also discharged.

Pending a hearing in the higher court, the parties found guilty will be held in bonds for the faithful carrying out of the court's decision.

FOY PLAYED A TRAGIC PART.

Bullets Flying Wild in a Theatrical Boarding House.

PHILADELPHIA, Aug. 2.—During a row in the rear yard of Thomas Hurley's theatrical boarding house, 1,002 Race Street, this evening, George Foy, a scene painter, who was drunk at the time, drew a revolver and fired at Hurley. The bullet missed its mark, and, passing through an open window, struck the neck of Josiah W. Richmond in the dining room.

A second shot aimed at Hurley passed through the same window and hit George Hirshberger, a theatrical man, who was eating his supper. Foy then pointed the revolver at Mrs. Hurley, but before he could pull the trigger her husband had jumped upon him and got possession of the weapon.

The physicians at the hospital say Hirshberger will scarcely live through the night. Richmond will recover.

Crushed Under Empty Cars.

Charles Munson, thirty-five years old, of 323 East Forty-eighth Street, an employe of the New-York, New-Haven and Hartford Railroad, was crushed beneath a train of empty cars in the yard of the Grand Central Station last evening. He died in Bellevue shortly after the accident.

He leaves a wife and five small children.

BUSINESS TROUBLES.

THE GANSEVOORT MARKET SHEEP COMPANY of 340 West Forty-th Street has been attached for $1,044 in favor of Wilkerson & Sherman, on a check which was not paid when presented at the bank for sheep sold. The Sheriff found nothing to levy upon. The company was incorporated under New-Jersey laws in December, 1890, with a capital stock of $25,000. James K. Pidcock was President. He was also President of the New-Jersey Sheep and Wool Company of Jersey City, which was placed in the hands of a receiver a few weeks ago.

THE CREDITORS OF ADOLPH GOLDSMITH & SON, wholesale dealers in jewelry at 38 Maiden Lane, held a meeting yesterday. A statement was presented showing nominal assets of about $214,000 and liabilities of $185,000. No offer of a settlement was made, but a committee of creditors was appointed to examine the books and stock and decide upon terms of compromise. David Untermyer was Chairman and Mr. Wesley Slatack represented the firm.

PAUL LAZARUS'S grocery store, at 2,274 Third Avenue, has been closed by the Sheriff on two executions, one for $764 in favor of Kraus, Mark, Fechel & Co., and the other for $535 in favor of Belle Hesselberg. Mr. Lazarus was formerly Superintendent of the Hebrew Orphan Asylum and started in the grocery business in 1889. He valued his stock and fixtures formerly at $8,000.

THE CRESCENT STEAMSHIP COMPANY, Limited, a British corporation, has been attached for $24,748, in favor of Harold S. Forward, in a suit to foreclose a chattel mortgage for that amount on the steamship Crescent. The vessel was seized at the foot of Pike Street by the Sheriff's officers yesterday, and instructions were given to take it to the Erie Basin.

DEMME & DIEKES FURNITURE COMPANY.—Judge Windes has appointed Charles Seeger receiver for the Demme & Diekes Furniture Company of Chicago. The company is composed of William Demme, Alexander Diekes, and Reiner Hoch. The company's assets are $400,000, against liabilities of $300,000.

HORACH PARTRIDGE & Co., toy manufacturers at 51½ Broadway and at Boston, say, through their attorney, that the attachment for $3,180 obtained by W. F. Howell was on a disputed claim, and granted on the ground of non-residence. It does not affect the solvency of the firm. They intend to fight the claim.

THE WEST SUPERIOR IRON AND STEEL COMPANY has been adjudged indebted to the Knickerbocker Trust Company for $15,990, the balance due on a note dated Aug. 29, 1892, for $50,000, signed by F. H. Weeks, the fugitive lawyer, after the sale of collateral securities pledged with the note.

THE STORE OF WOLFF GLASS, jeweler at 57 Canal Street, has been closed by the Sheriff on two claims for about $800. It was alleged in the attachment that he had removed property from the state and secreted it with intent to defraud creditors.

THE JANESVILLE MANUFACTURING COMPANY, woolens, of Janesville, Mass., has been attached for $9,000 in favor of W. C. Tibbetts. The company was incorporated on Oct. 20, 1891, with a capital stock of $150,000.

THE LOBAIN MANUFACTURING COMPANY at Elyria, Ohio, has filed a deed of assignment to A. J. Newberry of Cleveland. Liabilities, $105,000; assets, $192,500.

CROCKER, FISHE & Co., millers at Minneapolis, have filed an assignment to the Minneapolis Trust Company. Their assets and liabilities are about $900,000.

THE TORONTO POTTERY COMPANY of Steubenville, Ohio, has failed. J. M. McClave has been appointed receiver. Assets, $90,000; liabilities nearly the same.

W. FRESE & Co., general importers of San Francisco, have filed a petition in insolvency. The liabilities are $144,000; assets, $160,000.

H. M. PARCHEN of Parchen & Co., wholesale druggists at Helena, Mon., has made an assignment Liabilities, $247,000.

ADAM SMITH & Co., wholesale liquor dealers at Chicago, assigned yesterday. Assets, $150,000; liabilities, $125,000.

THE VESSEL OWNERS' SUPPLY COMPANY of Chicago made an assignment yesterday.

WEDDED TO BE DIVORCED

JACOB L. DODGE'S QUEER MATRIMONIAL EXPERIENCE.

His Wife Left Him Four Days After the Marriage Ceremony—A Decree in Her Favor Was Signed Yesterday After a Quiet Trial Before a Referee, the Husband Making No Defense—Last Night She Declared that She Had Not Sued for a Divorce.

Jacob L. Dodge, a wealthy young man about town, was divorced yesterday under peculiar circumstances.

Mr. Dodge lives in the Winter at the Hotel Imperial. He is a man of fine appearance. Among his friends he is generally known as "Dr." Dodge, because he was entered as a student at the Bellevue Medical College.

During the Summer Mr. Dodge passes most of his time on the water. He owns the Arrow, a sixty-foot sloop, and the Coquette, a thirty-six-foot sloop. His favorite cruising ground is in the Sound, and he is well known among yachtsmen along the Connecticut coast. When last heard from Mr. Dodge was on board the Arrow at Cold Spring Harbor.

For some time Mr. Dodge had a Summer place at Huntington, L. I., and it is said he still has horses there. His income is estimated at $20,000 to $25,000 a year.

For ten years, according to the testimony in the divorce proceedings, he sustained the relation of husband to the woman who obtained a decree yesterday. No ceremony was performed, however, until May 19 of last year, when the couple went before Justice of the Peace Lockwood of Jersey City, who married them.

Exactly four days after this marriage they separated, and since then they have not lived together. Nothing was brought out at the trial to show that the couple did not live together during the Winter before the ceremony, but at the Hotel Imperial it was said last night that no Mrs. Dodge was ever known at that place.

The divorce proceedings were begun three or four months ago, when the papers were served on Mr. Dodge at the Imperial. The plaintiff made no application to the court for alimony. No defense was interposed at the trial before John B. Pine as referee. Divorce cases in which there is no defense are not generally sent to referees, but tried in open court.

The wife Rosalie testified before Mr. Price to her marriage by Justice Lockwood in Jersey City. She made no reference to the fact that she had lived with her husband before the formal ceremony until after that fact was accidentally brought out by Frank A. C. McLewee, a witness, of 18 Lafayette Place, who is associated with Frank Ehret in racing matters.

When her previous relations were revealed in this manner, Mrs. Dodge was recalled. She then said that she had lived with Mr. Dodge under a common law marriage contract.

He introduced her to his mother and relatives as his wife, and she executed deeds and mortgages with him.

About the time that they first went to live together, she said, they resided at East Moriches, L. I. They subsequently lived in Idaho Territory four years, and afterward, on coming East, went to Huntington, L. I., where her husband kept a stable of twelve horses.

In the early part of 1892, Mrs. Dodge said she felt it would be better for herself if she was formally married, and she induced Mr. Dodge to go before the Jersey Justice.

She left him because she discovered that he had been untrue to her with a woman at the Hotel Vendome on Jan. 16 last. She then went to live with her sister, Mrs. Waddington, at 326 West Forty-third Street. Mr. Dodge, she testified, agreed to pay her an allowance of $100 a month. She got this money regularly. Her husband, Mrs. Dodge told the referee, confessed his wrongdoing to her sister and herself.

Mr. McLewee was called to identify Mr. Dodge's signature on the Vendome register. He also testified that the defendant had confessed the Hotel Vendome incident to him.

Mr. Dodge himself was called by the wife's counsel. He was only asked two questions regarding the residence of the couple and the Jersey marriage. He admitted both.

The referee yesterday submitted the evidence and his report to Justice O'Brien of the Supreme Court. Mr. Pine said that the first confession of Dodge, alleged to have been made to his wife, savored very strongly of collusion, but he considered the evidence strong enough. Judge O'Brien thereupon gave the wife a decree.

Mrs. Dodge was found last night at 357 West Twenty-third Street. She is a sharp-featured, stylishly-dressed woman, seemingly thirty-five or thirty-six years old. She denied vehemently that she had ever begun a divorce suit.

"But the decree was granted yesterday," she was told.

"That doesn't make any difference," replied Mrs. Dodge angrily. "There isn't any divorce, and I shan't say anything about it."

Mr. Dodge's mother lives at 310 West Twenty-third Street. She is a fine-looking, well-preserved woman. She said she knew very little about her son's affairs. She knew he was married, but had heard nothing of the divorce suit. She didn't know that her daughter-in-law lived in the same street with her. Her son, she said, was out of town, to the best of her knowledge.

Found His Type All Pied.

Henry C. Furphy, editor and proprietor of the *Supervisor*, a weekly paper of Flatbush, L. I., found a window of his office broken open yesterday morning and a quantity of type that had been set up and laid on galleys for the paper pied and scattered over the floor.

Mr. Furphy says he suspects certain persons. Detective Doherty is working up the case. The paper will be set up in New-York this week.

As Editor Furphy was leaving the office after discovering the ruin of his paper he met on the stairs the janitor, Thomas H. Glass. The janitor, who works for the Flatbush *Press*, accused Furphy of having pied the type himself in order to get sympathy.

The Flatbush *Press*, edited by V. L. Bedingfield, defends the town officials, while the *Supervisor*, in which George White is interested, attacks them. White was horsewhipped some time ago by Bedingfield's step-brother, Miss Hemmings. The offices of the papers adjoin each other, and a bitter rivalry exists between them.

Legion of Honor's Grand Officers.

SYRACUSE, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The biennial session of the Grand Council of the Legion of Honor to-day elected the following grand officers:

Grand Commander—J. D. K. Crook, New-York; Grand Vice Commander—P. F. Medowan, New-York; Grand Secretary—John B. Hearit, New-York; Grand Orator—Bigelow Mercer, Troupsburg; Grand Treasurer—T. F. Fitzpatrick, New-York; Grand Chaplain—Frank S. Ford, Little Falls; Grand Guide—Harmon Thatford, Brooklyn; Grand Warden—J. J. Barnett, Brooklyn; Grand Sentry—Henry C. Timm, New-York.

Supreme Representatives to Supreme Council Session at Milwaukee, Wis., Aug. 15—James J. Scullion, of Troy; Thomas McFarland, Jr., of New-York, Brooklyn. Alternates—Charles A. Lent, Brooklyn; Oscar C. Kline, Jr., Brooklyn; Albert Bash, New-York.

Trustees—Morris Adler, Brooklyn; C. E. Hubbard, New-York; J. F. Flannery, New-York.

Finance Committee—E. A. Cortelyou, E. A. Flotou, W. A. Hendrson.

Wheeler Makes Restitution.

RALEIGH, N. C., Aug. 2.—A. B. Wheeler, Jr., the defaulting manager of the brick and tile works on the Vanderbilt estate in Transylvania County, has made restitution of $17,500 of the money taken during the last three years. He is still under arrest at Biltsmore Station.

It is thought that the sum restored almost covers the amount of the embezzlement, which was perpetrated by means of fictitious pay rolls. It is not now known whether the accused will be prosecuted or not. Detective Beaver has a sworn out a warrant and will have him rearrested if Mr. Vanderbilt releases him.

Wheeler is from Monticello, N. Y., and his wife drew a check on the bank there for $9,000 to repay part of his defalcation.

Fourth-Class Postmasters.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—Among the fourth-class Postmasters appointed to-day are the following:

New-York.—Thomas Carson, Brown's Station; W. S. Wright, Marlborough; J. C. McGrath, Phoenicia; J. J. Dayton, Plattekill; W. Lounsberry, Jr., Stone Ridge, and Lewis Winne, The Corners, all of Ulster County; Walter Johnson, Rural Mills, and A. D. Williams, Conklingville, both of Saratoga County; O. W. Austin, Centre Village; James Baker, East Malone; A. L. Capron, Glen Castle, and F. S. Hedger, Quaqnaga, all of Broome County; J. W. Butts, Golden, Erie County; M. N. Norman, Leona; W. F. Reed, Smith Mills, and C. A. White, South Glenaton, all of Chautauqua County; J. C. Turner, Leon, Cattaraugus County; J. D. Legg, Long Eddy, Sullivan County.

New-Jersey.—O. C. Staats, Dunellen; J. M. Bateman, Dividing Creek.

Gone to Detroit for Dr. Meyer's Wife.

Detectives started for Detroit last night to bring the wife of Dr. B. G. W. Meyer to this city. She was jointly indicted with her husband for poisoning Ludwig Brandt in this city in March, 1892, to obtain insurance on his life. Since her arrest in Detroit she has been in the Parker Hospital there, where she recently gave birth to a child.

TEXAS TREASURE SEEKERS.

They Fail to Find Valuables, but Unearth a Number of Skeletons.

GALVESTON, Texas, Aug. 2.—For many years there have been traditions that Lafitte, the buccaneer, had left vast sums of gold coin and silver b

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

SOMETHING VERY LIKE A BEAR PANIC.

The Advance Fully Under Way, and the Shorts Tumbling Over Each Other to Cover Contracts—An Average Advance of Nearly 6 Points in Fifteen Active Stocks—Improving Conditions Stimulate Investment and Speculative Buying and the Frightened Bears Run.

NEW-YORK, }
WEDNESDAY, Aug. 2—P. M. }

The anxiety of the bears to cover their outstanding short contracts, in view of the distinct improvement in the general situation, resulted to-day in pronounced advances all along the line. In the afternoon quotations advanced a point between sales, and for a while a veritable bear panic prevailed. The extent of the movement can best be seen from the following table, which shows the extreme gains recorded when prices were at the highest:

Chicago Gas	9¾	Manhattan	5
Lackawanna	9	Western Union	4⅝
General Electric	8⅛	Missouri Pacific	4⅜
Sugar	7⅝	St. Paul	3¾
Burlington	7⅜	New-England	2¾
Northwestern	6⅜	New-York Central	2½
Lake Shore	6⅛	Louis. & Nash.	2¼
Rock Island	5		

Many of the inactive stocks made quite as important gains as those mentioned above, and in the bond market the improvement was almost as pronounced. The early advance was not due solely to the covering of shorts, but to investment and speculative buying of a character which has not been seen in Wall Street in many a long day. There was a slight reaction about 2 o'clock, not due as in recent days to bear attacks, but to the taking of profits on the long side by speculators who had bought earlier in the day. The check to the advance was only temporary, and the close was in many instances at the highest prices of the day.

The important news was the determination of the banks to increase their circulation on a heavy scale. The proposition, as explained in THE TIMES this morning, is to take $10,000,000 or more of Government bonds held by the savings banks as a basis for further issues of notes by the purchasing banks. It is recognized that the sale of the bonds will furnish the savings banks with all the cash depositors will be likely to withdraw, and that the transaction will enable the national banks to place fresh money in circulation at a time when it will do much good. The announcement of the proposition had an excellent effect, particularly as it follows the heavy gold-importing movement now under way. It was felt that the two circumstances combined must necessarily bring relief to the money market, even before the same could be hoped for as a result of the repeal of the Silver act. And as the early repeal of that vicious measure is regarded as a foregone conclusion, the financial community has been relieved of a great weight.

The improvement in the situation, while well defined, is only in its initial stages. It is too much to expect that confidence will be restored in a day, but it is on the mend now, and it will not be long, in the opinion of many conservative bankers, before money will become a drug in the market. By the expiration of the sixty-day notice of withdrawal, which many depositors in savings banks have given, there will be ample funds to meet all demands, and it is safe to say that the depositors will not remove their funds from the institutions when they find that there is no obstacle to their doing so. In the meantime, with the return of confidence, people who have withdrawn money from the savings and other banks will cease to hoard it, and when this comes about tension will be at an end. It is notable that excitement at the savings banks has already entirely disappeared and that business was conducted as usual to-day.

The collapse in the provision market at Chicago and the failure of several of the leading speculators of that city was regarded with complacency. It was felt that while the deal lasted it created an unhealthful situation, and now that it has culminated liquidation in everything is about complete. First, it was in the industrial stocks, then in railway issues, then in wheat, and now in provisions. No bubbles are left to be pricked, the level of prices for practically everything is a low one, and there is a substantial basis on which to begin building up.

NEW-YORK STOCK EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Closing. Bid.	Asked.	Sales.
American Cotton Oil	27	27¾	25½	27¾	27⅞	28	1,025
American Cotton Oil pf	56⅞	57¾	55½	57¾	57	60	972
American Express	106	106	106	106	102	108	15
*American Sugar Refining	67¼	73¼	67	73¼	73¼	73⅝	54,391
*American Sugar Refining pf	70	72⅜	70	72⅜	73¼		1,413
American Telegraph & Cable Co	65½	65½	65½	65½	71	77	110
*American Tobacco	53	56	53	56	54⅜	56	820
American Tobacco pf	76¾	76¾	70½	76¾	78	82	262
Atchison, Topeka and Santa Fé	14¼	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞	14⅜	14⅝	6,518
Baltimore & Ohio	60	60¾	60	60¾	62	65	606
Canada Southern	41	42⅜	41	42⅜	42⅜	42¾	670
Canadian Pacific	69	71	69	71	70	71	700
Central Pacific	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼	18⅜	18⅝	2,820
Chesapeake & Ohio	14¾	14⅞	14¾	14⅞	14⅝	14¾	42,210
Chicago Gas	41⅝	50	41⅝	49⅜	49⅜	50	300
Chicago & Eastern Illinois	55¾	55¼	55	55	54¾	55¾	200
Chicago & Eastern Illinois pf	90	91	90	91	89½	91	100
Chicago & Northwestern	91	96⅞	91	96	96⅜	96½	6,747
Chicago & Northwestern pf	133	133	133	133	130	134	100
Chicago, Burlington & Quincy	74½	79	73½	78½	78¼	78⅜	17,661
C., C., C. & St. Louis	33	33	31	33	32½	33½	1,615
C., M. & St. Paul	51⅜	54⅝	51⅜	54⅝	54⅝	54¾	59,918
C., M. & St. Paul pf	104	107	104	107	107	108	907
Chicago, Rock Island & Pacific	56½	60	56	60	59⅞	60	12,933
Colorado Fuel & Iron	22	23½	22	23	23	24	300
Col., H. V. & Tol	12	14⅞	11⅜	14⅞	14¾	15	1,720
Col., H. V. & Tol. pf	59½	59½	59½	59½	55	60	100
Consolidated Gas Company	116½	118	116½	118	118	121	397
Delaware & Hudson	110	111	110	110¼	110	111	1,487
Delaware, Lack. & Western	132	140	132	139	138⅞	139	6,500
Denver & Rio Grande	10	10	10	10	10	10¼	100
Denver & Rio Grande pf	29½	30	29½	30	30	30½	2,160
Distilling & Cattle Feeding	15⅞	17¼	15	17⅜	16¾	17¼	6,848
*Duluth, South Shore & Atlantic pf	16	16	16	16	14	16	100
Evansville & Terre Haute	85	90	85	90	85	90	520
General Electric	42	49	41¼	47	48⅜	49	19,440
Great Northern pf	105	105	105	105	105	112	100
Green Bay & Winona & r	6	6	6	6	5½	7	20
Illinois Central	90	92	90	92	92	93	700
Lacleds Gas	11⅜	12	11⅜	12	11	12	845
Lake Erie & Western	14⅜	14⅜	14	14⅜	15	16	700
Lake Erie & Western pf	56½	57¼	56½	57¼	57	58	305
Lake Shore	110⅜	115¼	110¼	111⅜	114⅜	114½	2,873
Long Island	92⅜	93	92	92	92	94	200
Louisville & Nashville	53¾	54⅜	52⅞	54½	54⅜	54½	9,605
Louisville, E. & St. L	16	16	16	16	10	18	100
Louisville, N. A. & Chicago	10	10⅜	9⅝	10⅜	10	10⅜	1,010
Manhattan Consolidated	110	111	108	110⅜	111¾	112	3,551
Michigan Central	85	85	85	85	82	87	100
Minnesota & St. Louis pf., & r	18	18	18	18	17⅜	20	100
Missouri Pacific	19⅜	23	19¼	23	23	23⅜	5,100
Missouri, Kansas & Texas pf	15⅜	16½	15⅜	16½	16⅜	16⅝	720
Mobile & Ohio	11	13	11	13	12	14	410
National Cordage, 1st as. paid	11	11	10	11	11	12	440
*National Lead Company	22	24½	21½	24	23¾	24¼	1,745
*National Lead Company pf	54	56½	54	56½	56⅛	57⅝	645
National Starch		7½	7½	7½	6	7½	100
National Starch 2d pf	23	23	23	23	32	60	32
New-Jersey Central	90½	92	90½	92	94	95	259
New-York Central	99	100½	99	100½	99¼	100	3,423
New-York & New-England	19	20⅜	18⅝	20½	19⅜	20	4,485
New-York & Northern pf	11	11	11	11	10	12	100
New-York, C. & St. L	12	13¼	12	13¼	13⅛	14⅜	450
New-York, C. & St. L. 1st pf	53	53	53	53	52	53½	100
New-York, Chicago & St. L. 2d pf	22	22	22	22	22	23	300
New-York, Lake Erie & Western	10⅛	11⅜	10⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅝	5,582
New-York, Lake Erie & Western pf	23	23	23	23	23	24	100
New-York, Susquehanna & Western	10	10¼	10	10¼	10	10¼	500
New-York, Sus. & Western pf., new	39½	40	39½	40	39½	40	430
Norfolk & Western pf	21	21	21	21	21	23	10
North American	5½	5½	5½	5½	5¼	6	380
Northern Pacific	7⅜	8⅜	7⅜	8¼	8⅜	8⅜	310
Northern Pacific pf	20⅜	22⅞	20½	22⅜	22¾	23	3,473
Ontario & Western	13	13¼	12⅞	13¼	13⅜	13¼	650
Oregon Railway & Navigation	40¼	40¼	40¼	40¼	41	45	210
Oregon S. L. & U. N	7¼	7¼	7	7	7¼	10	300
Pacific Mail	9½	10⅜	9½	10½	10½	11	1,200
Peoria, Decatur & Evansville	7½	7½	7½	7½	7	8	125
Philadelphia & Reading	13⅛	14	13½	13¾	13¼		1,570
Pittsburg, C., & St. Louis	11⅜	12⅜	11⅛	12¼	12⅜	14	625
Pittsburg, C. & St. Louis pf	42¼	42¼	42¼	42¼	41	43	50
Pullman Palace Car Company	135	141	135	141	143	150	1,363
Rensselaer & Saratoga	150	150	150	150		155	50
Rich. & West Point, 1st as. paid	1	1	1	1	⅞	1	735
Rich. & West Point pf., & r	12	13	12	13	12¾	14	400
Rome, Watertown & Ogdensburg	99½	100	99½	100	98½	102	398
St. Louis Southwestern	4½	5	4½	5	4½	5	800
St. Louis Southwestern pf	8	9	8	8	8¾	9½	300
St. Paul & Duluth	27	27	27	27	26	28½	100
St. Paul & Omaha	28¼	30	28¼	30	29½	30	4,170
St. Paul & Omaha pf	99	99⅞	99	99⅞	99¼	102	400
Tennessee Coal & Iron	12½	13¼	12½	12¾	12¾	13½	1,400
Texas Pacific	5½	5½	5½	5½	5⅝	6	365
Toledo, A. A. & N. M	10	10	10	10	10	10	20
Union Pacific	19⅜	20⅜	19⅜	20¼	20¼	20½	2,850
U. P., Denver & Gulf	6	6	6	6	5⅞	6½	460
United States Express	49	49	49	49	45	50	20
United States Rubber	23	23	23	23	24	25	100
United States Rubber pf	65	65	65	62½	63	66	45
Wabash		6¼	6¼	6¼	6¼	7	1,207
Wabash pf		12⅜	12⅜	12½	13½	14	2,080
Wells-Fargo Express	139	139	139	139	139	140	10
Western Union Telegraph	74⅜	78	74¼	77¼	77⅛	78	23,656
Wheeling & Lake Erie	12½	12½	11½	12⅜	11¾	13	400
Wheeling & Lake Erie pf	38⅝	39	37	39	39	39½	700

Total sales.....350,434
*Unlisted.

Mortgages.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Cot. Oil 8s	102	103½	102	103½	$23,000
Am. Dock 5s	100	100¼	100	100¼	7,000
At., T. & S Fe 4s	68⅛	70	68¼	70	72,500
At., T. & S. Fe 2d 2½-4s, A	33½	34⅜	32½	34⅜	96,000
Beech Creek 1st	100	100	100	100	5,000
Brooklyn E. 1st	100	100	100	100	12,000
B., C. R. & N. 1st	92	93½	92	93¼	10,000
Canada Southern 1st	100	100	100	100	20,000
C. of N. J. gen. 5s	103	104	103	103¾	15,000
C. & O. gen. 4½s	66	68	65½	68	6,000
Ches. & O. cn. 5s	92	94	92	94	28,000
C., O. & S. W. 1st	99½	99½	99½	99½	11,000
Chi. & Erie 1st	87	88	87	88	5,000
Chi. & N. P. 1st	53	54	52½	54	20,000
C., B. & Q. cv. 5s	98¾	98¾	98¼	98¾	1,000
C., B. & Q. Iowa 4s	89	89	89	89	2,000
C., B. & Q. Neb. 5s	93	93	93	93	5,000
C., B. & Q. 5s	111	111	110½	110½	37,000
Chi. Gas. & C. 1st	76	76	74	75	8,000
Col. & H. Val. 5s	75	75	75	75	11,000
Col. Mid. 1st 6s	95½	95½	95½	95½	1,000
Den. & Rio G. 4s	73	73	73	73	1,000
Det., M. & M. 7s	92	92	92	92	7,000
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y. 1st	98	98	98	98	12,000
Fliz. & Big 5s	90	90	90	90	2,000
Erie 2d cn	64	65	63¾	64½	123,000
Ft. W. & D. C. 1st	71½	75	71½	75	8,000
Gen. Elec. deb. 5s	70	71	70	71	6,000
Green B. & W. inc	15	15	15	15	20,000
Iron Mt. 1st, Ark	98	98	98	98	5,000
Kan. & T. 1st g 4s	73½	75	73½	74½	105,000
Kan. & T. 2d g 4s	32	34	32	33½	98,000
Kings Co. El. 1st	93	93	93	93	3,000
Lacleds Gas 1st	71½	71½	71½	71½	1,000
L. & N. gen. 6s	107	107	107	107	2,000
L. & N. unif. g. 4s	76	76	76	76	15,000
L. & N. 1st, N. O. & M	117	117	117	117	2,000
L., E. & St. L. g 6s	70	70	70	70	1,000
Met. Elev. 1st	100½	100½	100½	100½	12,000
Met. Elev. 2d	100½	100½	100½	100½	10,000
Mich. Cent. 7s	114	114	114	114	30,000
M., L. S. & W. 1st	118	118	118	118	6,000
M. & O. inc. 4s	47	49¾	47	49¾	37,000
Mut. Union 1st 6s	102	102	102	102	1,000
N. Y. C. deb. 5s, r	103	103½	103	103½	2,000
N. Y. C. sat. 4s	100	100	100	100	2,000
N. Y. C. & H. R. 1st, c	116½	116½	116½	116½	15,000
N. Y., C. & St. L. 1st	89½	90	89½	90	11,000
N. Y. Elev. 1st	106	106	106	106	10,000
N. Y. S. & W. 1stg. 5s	100	100	100	100	2,000
North. Pac. 1st, c	108½	108½	108½	108½	10,000
North. Pac. 1st, r	108¼	108¼	108¼	108¼	10,000
North. Pac. cn. 5s	42	42¾	41½	42¾	44,000
Northwest. gold, r	117	117	117	117	2,000
Ohio Ss. gen. 6s	69½	69½	68	68	6,000
Ohio South. 1st	101	101	101	101	3,000
Ore. Imp. cn. 5s	40	45	40	45	37,000
Ore. R. & N. 1st	100	100	100	100	1,000
Penn. 4½s, c	105	105	105	105	1,000
Peo. & East 1st	69	69	69	69	15,000
P., D. & Ev. 2d	50	50	50	50	2,000
Pitts. & W. 1st	77	77	77	77	12,000
Read. 1st pf. inc.	24	24	23¾	23¾	15,000
Read. 2d pf. inc.	18	18	18	18	20,000
Reading gen. 4s	60	61¼	60	61¼	24,000
R. & W. F. T. col. tr. 5s, t. r	17	18	17	18	68,000
Rio G. W. 1st	60½	61¾	60	61¾	5,000
Rock Island 4s	89¾	90	89¾	90	62,000
R., W. & O. cn	104½	105¾	104½	105¾	7,000
St. L. S. W. 1st	53	54½	53	54½	20,000
St. L. S. W. 2d	15	16	15	16	42,000
St. P. & Om. cn	118	118	118	118	2,000
St. Paul 1st 8s	109½	109½	109½	109½	5,000
St. Paul term. 5s	100	100	100	100	2,000
St. P. 1st s. Minn	106¾	106¾	106¾	106¾	7,000
St. P., C. P. W. 5s	103¾	104¾	103¾	104¾	12,000
St. P., M. & M. 2d	110½	110½	110½	110½	1,000
St. P., M. & M., cn. 6s	98½	98½	98½	98½	10,000
St. P., M. & M., cn. 6s	112	112	112	112	26,000
T., C. & I. 1st, B.	70	70	70	70	9,000
T., C. & I. 1st, T.	75	75	75	75	1,000
Tex. Pac. 1st 5s	59½	60	59½	60	9,000
Tex. Pac. 2d inc.	14¾	14¾	14¾	14¾	2,000
T., S. L. & K. C. 1st	54	54	54	54	9,000
Union Elev. 1st	100	100	100	100	9,000
U. P. 1st of 1896	102½	102½	102½	102½	2,000
U. P., D. & G. 5s	48	48	48	48	20,000
Wabash 1st	98	94⅞	93	94⅞	62,000
Wabash 2d	60	63	60	63	36,000
Wabash 1st, D. & O	95	95	95	95	1,000
Wabash deb., B	32	32	31¾	31¾	60,000
W., St. L. & P. 2d	19	19	19	19	1,000
West Shore, 4s, g	98	98	98¼	98	15,000
West Shore 4s, r	95	95	95	95	1,000

Total sales.....$1,646,500

Bid and Asked Quotations.

The following were the closing quotations for stocks in which there were no transactions:

	Bid.	Asked.		Bid.	Asked.
Adams Ex	135	140	Iowa Cen. pf	16⅜	
Ala. & Sus		160	K. & D. M. pf	10	15
Alton & T. H	90	95	Lac. Gas pf	45	55
Amer. Coal	70	90	Man. Beach	3½	5
Am. Dis. Tel		80	Mary. Coal pf	45	60
Allan. & Pac.	1¾	5	Mex. Cent	6¼	
Bells Tel.		80	M. & St. L. r.	7	15
Ill. pf	135		Minn. Iron		80
Brunswick	5	6	Mo. K. & T.	9½	10¾
B. & E. R. pf		75	Nat. Cord. pf		40
B., C. R. & N.	90		Nat. Gas pf	20	
Calu. & Hecla	250		Nat. Starch	12	20
Canton	75		N. Y. & Green.	95	
Chic. Pneu. Tool	40	45	N. Y. & Hoboken	300	
Cin. Gas	15	20	N. Y. Mut. Gas	135	145
Cin. Gas pf	45	50	N. Y. & Rich.	90	
Cin. Sandusky	30	40	Ontario Silver	1	2
Cin. Sandusky pf	70	80	Oregon Imp. pf	10	15
Clev. & Mar.	100		Pacific Coast	80	90
Col. & Cin. Mid.	50	60	Pacific Coast 1st	100	
Col. & Cin. Mid. pf	90	95	Pacific Coast 2d	100	
Col. Conn. Cent.	15	20	Pacific Mail 5s	100	
Col. Conn. Cent. pf	50	60	Peo. & Pek. Un.	15	20
Col. & Hock. Coal	100	110	Phila. & Read.	1	
Col. & Hock. Coal pf	100	110	Phila. Trac.	95	96
Col. Midland	15	20	Pitts. & Conn.	100	
Col. Midland pf	40	50	Pitts. Ft. W. & C.	170	
Consol. Coal	80	90	Pitts. Ft. W. & C. pf	170	
Consol. Coal pf	100		Pullman Pal. Car	140	150
Continental Tel.	90	95	Quicksilver pf	2	5
Cumb. Coal & Iron	10	15	Rens. & Sar.	150	
Del. & Atlantic	100		Rich. & Alleg.	2	3
Del. & Atlantic pf	100		Rich. & Alleg. pf	5	10
Del. & Hud. Can.	120	125	Rich. & Danv.	110	
Den. & R. G. pf	70	75	Rich. & Danv. pf	115	
Det. & Mack.	15	20	Rich. & W. P. T.	6	7
Det. & Mack. pf	30	40	Rich. & W. P. T. pf	20	25
Dul. & Iron Range	15	20	Rio Grande W.	90	95
Dul. & Iron Range pf	50	60	Rio Grande W. pf	110	
Dul. S. & A.	2	3	Rome & Dec.	100	
Dul. S. & A. pf	5	10	Rutland pf	150	
Edison Elec. Ill.	135	140	Sag. Riv. Man.	100	
Edison Elec. Ill. pf	135	140	Sag. Riv. Man. pf	100	
Edison Elec. Ill. of N. Y.	98	100	Sag. Riv. Nav.	100	
Elec. Stor. Bat.	10	15	Sag. Riv. Nav. pf	100	
Elec. Stor. Bat. pf	30	40	Silver Bow	1	2
Equitable Gas	160	165	Standard Coupler	1	2
Evans. & T. H.	7	10	Standard Coupler pf	5	10
Evans. & T. H. pf	30	40	Syracuse Rap. Tr.	10	15
Flint & P. M. pf	14	20	Tenn. Coal & Iron pf	100	
Fla. Cent. & Pen.	1	2	Tex. & N. O.	80	90
Fla. Cent. & Pen. pf	2	5	Tex. & N. O. pf	90	95
Ft. W. & Rio G. pf	15	20	Tol. & Ohio Cent.	90	95
Gen. Elec.	48	49	Tol. & Ohio Cent. pf	100	
Gen. Elec. pf	80	90	Tol. St. L. & K. C.	2	3
Gold & Stock	100	105	Tol. St. L. & K. C. pf	5	10
Hartford & Conn.	150		Union Pacific 4s	90	95
Hartford & Conn. pf	150		Union Switch & S.	100	
Hocking Coal	10	15	Union Switch & S. pf	100	
Hocking Coal pf	50	60	U. S. Cordage	1	2
Homestake	9	10	U. S. Cordage pf	3	5
Homestake pf	60	70	U. S. Rubber	20	25
Hud. Riv. Coal	10	15	U. S. Rubber pf	70	80
Hud. Riv. Coal pf	50	60	Utah Central	100	
Illinois Steel	10	15	Utah Southern	10	15
Illinois Steel pf	50	60	Utah Southern pf	50	60
Ind. Bloom. & W.	10	15	Va. Coal & Iron	100	
Ind. Bloom. & W. pf	50	60	Va. Coal & Iron pf	100	
Ind. Dec. & W.	5	10	Wabash, St. L. & P.	10	15
Ind. Dec. & W. pf	20	30	Wabash, St. L. & P. pf	30	40
Ingersoll-Sergeant	100		Wash. & Col. R'y	10	15
Iowa Central	5	10	Wash. & Col. R'y pf	50	60
Iowa Central pf	15	20	Wells-Fargo Ex.	135	140

CONSOLIDATED EXCHANGE.

Stocks.

	First.	High.	Low.	Last.	Sales.
Am. Sugar Ref	66	73¼	66	73¼	17,100
At., T. & S. Fé	14½	15⅜	13⅞	14⅞	4,610
C., C., C. & St. L	31½	32½	31½	32½	210
Col., H. V. & T	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	100
Ches. & Ohio	15	15	15	15	10
Chicago Gas Co	42	49¼	41⅜	49¼	6,400
Chi., R. I. & Pac.	55½	59⅝	55½	59⅝	12,110
Chi., Bur. & Q	72⅜	78	72⅜	77⅝	6,780
Chi., M. & St. P.	52	54⅝	51⅞	54⅜	44,000
Chi. & N. W.	91¼	91¾	91¼	91¼	20
C., St. P., M. & O.	29	29	29	29	100
C., St. P., M. & O. pf	99½	99½	99½	99½	100
Del., Lack. & W.	134½	139	134½	138⅜	360
Del. & Hudson	111	111	111	111	100
Distilling & C. F.	14⅜	16⅝	14⅜	16⅝	800
General Electric	42¼	49	42¼	48⅜	2,950
Illinois Central	90	92	90	92	200
Lake Shore	114	114	114	114	50
L. E. & West	14⅛	14⅜	14⅛	14⅜	100
L. E. & West pf	57	57	57	57	100
L., N. A. & C	10	10	10	10	200
Louis. & Nash	53¾	54⅜	53⅜	54⅛	220
Manhattan	109	109	109	109	40
Met. Traction	72½	72½	72¼	72½	90
Mo. Pacific	20⅜	20⅞	20¼	20¼	120
N. Y., O. & W	13	13	12⅞	13⅛	150
N. Y. & N. Eng	18¼	20⅜	18¼	20⅜	1,950
N. Y. & W	10	10	10	10	200
N. Y., L. E. & W	11¼	11¼	11	11	50
N. Y., C. & St. L	12½	12½	12½	12½	100
Mo. Pacific pf	20¾	21¾	20¾	21⅜	20
Pennsylvania	49½	49¾	49¾	49½	75
Phil. Traction	63¼	63¼	63¼	63¼	80
Pullman Car	140	140	140	140	100
Rich. & W. P	1	1	1	1	50
Union Pacific	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	19⅜	80
U. P., Den. & G	6	6	6	6	100
Western Union	74¼	77⅝	74¼	77⅜	3,490
Wheel. & L. E	12¾	12¾	12¾	12¾	200
Wheel. & L.E. pf	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	38⅝	100

Total sales.....100,515

SILVER STATISTICS.

Silver bullion certificates were quoted at 71¼@72.

Bar silver sold at 70⅞@⅞ ounce, and Mexican dollars at 58¾c.

In London bar silver was steady at 32¾d ⅞ ounce.

The Mercantile Safe Deposit Company reports on hand 169,962 ounces of silver; deposited, none; withdrawn, none; certificates outstanding, 169.

The Government was offered 149,000 ounces of silver to-day at prices ranging from 71c to 71⅞c ⅞ ounce, all of which was declined and 70 9-10c bid.

CHANGES IN STOCKS.

ADVANCED.

Am. Cotton Oil	2¾	Louis., Evans. & St. L.	9
Am. Cotton Oil pf	3	Louis., N. A. & Chi.	1¾
Am. Sugar Ref	7⅜	Manhattan	4⅞
Am. Sugar Ref. pf	2¾	Michigan Central	5
American Tobacco	6	Missouri Pacific	4⅝
American Tobacco pf	1⅞	Mo., Kan. & Texas pf	1½
At., Topeka & S. Fé	1⅜	Mobile & Ohio	2
Baltimore & Ohio	2	National Lead	2¾
Canada Southern	3	National Lead pf	3½
Canadian Pacific	2⅞	National Starch	1⅜
Central Pacific	⅜	New-Jersey Central	1⅛
Chesapeake & Ohio	2¾	New-York Central	2⅜
Chicago Gas	9¾	New-York & N. E.	2⅜
Chi. & Northwestern	5⅜	N. Y. & Northern pf	¼
Chi., Bur. & Quincy	6⅞	N. Y., O. & St. L	1¾
C., C., C. & St. L	2¾	N. Y., C. & St. L 1st pf	8
Chi., Mil. & St. Paul	3⅜	N. Y., L. E. & W	1
Chi., Mil. & St. P. pf	2⅜	N. Y., L. E. & W. pf	1¾
Chi., R. I. & Pacific	5	N. Y. S. & W. pf., new	7
Colorado Fuel & Iron	3	Northern Pacific	1¼
Col., H. V. & Tol	2⅛	Northern Pacific pf	2¼
Consolidated Gas	3	N. Y., O. & Western	⅜
Delaware & Hudson	2⅛	Pacific Mail	1⅞
Del., Lack. & West	8	Peo., Dec. & Evans	⅞
Den. & Rio Grande pf	1¼	Phila. & Reading	1
Distilling & Cattle F.	3½	P., C., C. & St. L.	⅜
Dul., S. & A.	4¾	P., C., C. & St. L. pf	1¾
Evansville & T. H.	7	Pullman Car	6⅜
General Electric	6⅞	R. & W. P. pf., t. r	1
Great Northern pf	5	St. L. Southwestern	⅜
Illinois Central

POST OFFICE NOTICE.

(Should be read DAILY by all interested, as changes may occur at any time.)

Letters for foreign countries need not be specially addressed for dispatch by any particular steamer (except when it is desired to send duplicates of bank and such commercial documents, letters not specially addressed being sent by the fastest vessels available.

Foreign mails for the week ending Aug. 5 will close (PROMPTLY in all cases) at this office, as follows:

THURSDAY.—At 7 A. M. for EUROPE, per steamship Columbia, via Southampton and Hamburg; at 7:30 A. M. for NETHERLAND direct, per steamship Edam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Edam") at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for BERMUDA, per steamship Orinoco, at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for HAYTI, per steamship Alene, via Port au Prince, and SANTIAGO, CUBA, per steamship Cienfuegos.

FRIDAY.—At 11 A. M. (supplementary 11:30 A. M.) for NORTHERN ISLANDS, JAMAICA and JEREMIE, per steamship Andes, (letters for Costa Rica, via Limon, must be directed "per Andes") at 1 P. M. for ISAGUA, CAPE HAITI, GONAIVES, ST. MARC, and PORT DE PAIX, per steamship Cambria, at 1 P. M. (supplementary 1:30 P. M.) for ST. THOMAS, ST. CROIX, and WINDWARD ISLANDS, per steamship Bermuda, at 2 P. M. for PUERTO RICO direct, per steamship Centurion.

SATURDAY.—At 6:30 A. M. for FRANCE, SWITZERLAND, ITALY, SPAIN, PORTUGAL, and TURKEY, per steamship La Bourgogne, via Havre; at 7:30 A. M. (supplementary 8:30 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Campania, via Queenstown, (letters for Germany, France, Switzerland, Italy, Spain, Portugal and Turkey must be directed "per Campania") at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary 9:30 A. M.) for GERMANY direct, per steamship Elbe, via Bremen, (letters for other parts of Europe, via Southampton and Bremen, must be directed "per Elbe") at 8 A. M. for NORWAY direct, per steamship America, (letters must be directed "per America") at 8:30 A. M. for NETHERLANDS direct, per steamship Veendam, via Rotterdam, (letters must be directed "per Veendam") at 8:30 A. M. (supplementary 10 A. M.) for EUROPE, per steamship Berlin, via Southampton, (letters must be directed "per Berlin") at 11 A. M. for CAMPEACHY, CHIAPAS, TABASCO, and YUCATAN, per steamship Seneca, via Sisal. (letters for other Mexican States and Cuba must be directed "per City of Alexandria") at 11 A. M. (supplementary 12 M.) for VENEZUELA and CURACAO, also CARTHAGENA, via CURACAO, per steamship Caracas, (letters for other Colombian ports must be directed "per Caracas") at 12 M. for LA PLATA COUNTRIES direct, per steamship Essex, at 12 M. for GUATEMALA, per steamship Espana, from New-Orleans.

Mails for China and Japan, per steamship City of Rio Janeiro (from San Francisco), close here daily up to Aug. 7 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Australia, New-Zealand, Hawaiian, Fiji, and Samoan Islands, per steamship Monowai, (from San Francisco), close here daily up to Aug. 12 at 6:30 P. M., or on arrival at New-York of steamship Aurania with British mails for Australia.) Mails for the Hawaiian Islands, per steamship Australia, (from San Francisco), close here daily up to Aug. 24 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for the Society Islands, per ship Gallieo, (from San Francisco,) close here daily up to Aug. 25 at 6:30 P. M. Mails for China, Japan, Hawaii, and Australia via Vancouver, (especially addressed only), close at this office daily at 6:30 P. M. Mails for Newfoundland, by rail to Halifax, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Miquelon, by rail to Boston, and thence by steamer, close at this office daily at 8:30 P. M. Mails for Cuba, by rail to Tampa, Fla., and thence by steamer, (sailing Mondays and Thursdays,) close at this office daily at 8:30 A. M. Mails for Mexico, overland, unless specially addressed for dispatch by steamer, close at this office daily at 3:00 A. M.

Trans-Pacific mails are forwarded to San Francisco daily and the schedule of closing is arranged on the presumption of their uninterrupted overland transit to San Francisco. Mails from the East arriving IN TIME at San Francisco on the day of sailing of steamers are dispatched by the same day. "Registered mail closes at 6:00 P. M. previous day.

Extra Supplementary Transatlantic Mails are opened on the piers of The American, English, French, and German steamers at the hour of closing of Supplementary Mails at the Post Office, which remain open until within Ten Minutes of the hour of sailing of steamer.

CHARLES W. DAYTON, Postmaster.

POST OFFICE, NEW-YORK, N. Y., July 28, 1893.

Travelers' Guide—Shipping.

AMERICAN LINE.

NEW-YORK, SOUTHAMPTON, LONDON.
Berlin, Aug. 5, 11:30 A. M. | Paris, Aug. 16, 8 A. M.
New-York, Aug. 9, 2½ P. M. | Chester, Aug. 26, 4 P. M.

From Pier 43 N. R., foot of Christopher St.

Shortest and most convenient route to London.

Passengers landed at Empress Dock, avoiding inconvenience and exposure of transfer by tender.

First cabin passage to Southampton, London, or Havre, $80 and upward, according to steamer. Second cabin, $35 to $60. Steerage at low rates.

INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION COMPANY,
6 Bowling Green, New-York.

CUNARD LINE.

TO LIVERPOOL VIA QUEENSTOWN.

Campania, Aug. 5, 11 A. M. | Campania, Sept. 2, 10 A. M.
Umbria, Aug. 12, 5:30 A. M. | Umbria, Sept. 9, 4 A. M.
Aurania, Aug. 19, 10 A. M. | Lucania, Sept. 16, 9 A. M.
Etruria, Aug. 26, 4 A. M. | Etruria, Sept. 23, 4 A. M.

From Pier 40, North River, foot of Clarkson St.

Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35 and upward, according to steamer and location. Steerage tickets to and from all parts of Europe at very low rates. For freight and passage apply at company's offices, 4 Bowling Green.

VERNON H. BROWN & CO., General Agents.

WHITE STAR LINE.

Germanic, Aug. 9, 2 P. M. (Germanic, Sept. 6, 2 P. M.
Majestic, Aug. 16, 10 A. M. *Majestic, Sept. 13, 8 A. M.
Britannic, Aug. 23, 2 P. M. Britannic, Sept. 20, 1 P. M.
*Teutonic, Aug. 30, 8:30 A. M. (*Teutonic, Sept. 27, 7½ A. M.

From White Star Dock, foot of 10th St.

Saloon rates, $60 and upward, according to steamer and locat on of berth. *Second cabin on these steamers, $40 and $45. Steerage to or from the old country, $25. 29 Broadway, New-York. Philadelphia office, 406 Walnut St.

H. MAITLAND KERSEY, Agent.

RED STAR LINE.

Sailing from New-York and Antwerp weekly.

BELGENLAND.....Wednesday, Aug. 9, 3 P. M.
RHYNLAND.....Wednesday, Aug. 16, 3 P. M.
PENNLAND.....Saturday, Aug. 19, 11:30 A. M.

First cabin, $60 upward; second cabin, to Antwerp, $42; from Antwerp, $48 and $52; reduction on round trip. Apply for "Facts." Steerage at low rates. INTERNATIONAL NAVIGATION CO., 6 Bowling Green.

CUION LINE.

FOR QUEENSTOWN AND LIVERPOOL.

From Pier 8, foot of Grand St., Jersey City

ARIZONA.....Saturday, Aug. 19, 11:30 A. M.
ALASKA.....Saturday, Sept. 2, 10:30 A. M.
ARIZONA.....Saturday, Sept. 16, 10 A. M.

Cabin passage, $50 and upward; second cabin, $35; steerage, $25.

A. M. UNDERHILL & CO.,
Telephone, 3,095 Cortlandt. 26 Broadway.

ROYAL MAIL TO THE NETHERLANDS.

From pier foot of 8th St., Hoboken.

S. S. DIDAM, Thursday, July 27, 4:00 P. M.
S. S. SPAARNDAM, Saturday, July 29, 5:30 A. M.

Steamers call both ways at Boulogne-sur-Mer, France. First cabin, $55 and upward; second cabin, $38; steerage at lowest rates. Apply for guide and terms to General Pass. Agency, 29 Broadway, N. Y.

ATLANTIC TRANSPORT LINE OF STEAMERS. NEW-YORK—LONDON.

Steamers leave Pier 57, foot West 27th St., N. R.

MANITOBA.....AUG. 2

For freight and passage apply to
NEW-YORK SHIPPING COMPANY,
General Agents.

Produce Exchange Building, 4 Broadway, New-York.

COMPAGNIE GENERALE TRANSATLANTIQUE.

FRENCH LINE TO HAVRE every Saturday.

LA BOURGOGNE, Lebocuf.....Sat., Aug. 5, 10 A. M.
LA CHAMPAGNE, Laurent.Sat., Aug. 12, 4 A. M.
LA NORMANDIE, Rupé.....Sat., Aug. 19, 10 A. M.

A. FORGET, General Agent, No. 3 Bowling Green.

HEARN. West 14th St.

Trunks, Satchels, Bags, Steamer Chairs, Rugs, &c.

Largest stock and best values in New-York.

A CHARMING SUMMER TRIP.

RED CROSS LINE STEAMERS

For HALIFAX, NOVA SCOTIA,
ST. JOHN'S, and PILLEY'S ISLAND, N. F.

Delightful daylight sail through Long Island, Vineyard, and Nantucket Sounds. Fine view of picturesque Nova Scotian and bold, rugged Newfoundland coasts. Total change of air and scenes. Cool, bracing climate.

FARE, FIRST CABIN,
(Including meals and stateroom berth,) Halifax, $16; St. John's, $24; Pilley's Island, $40, and upward.

For circulars, sailing lists, &c., apply to
BOWRING & ARCHIBALD, Agents, 18 Broadway.

COLUMBIAN LINE.

NEW-YORK—COLON.

Panama, South Pacific, Central America, Mexico, and California.

VIA PANAMA RAILROAD.
Sailings from Pier 34, foot Canal St.:

S. S. Newport.....Thursday, 10th Aug., noon
S. S. Colombia.....Monday, 21st Aug., noon
S. S. Alamo.....Friday, 25th Aug., noon

For freight, passenger, and general information, apply to the General Agents.

STAMFORD PARRY, HERRON & CO.,
26 Broadway, or pier foot Canal St., N. R.

SAVANNAH LINE.—THREE STEAMERS

Weekly from New-York, Pier 35 N. R., foot of Spring St.

S. S. Nacoochee.....Thursday, Aug. 3, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Augusta.....Saturday, Aug. 5, 3 P. M.
S. S. City of Birmingham..Tuesday, Aug. 8, 3 P. M.

Connecting with G. S. R. of Georgia and S. F. and W. Ry for all points in GEORGIA and FLORIDA. SOUTH CAROLINA, ALABAMA, and LOUISIANA. Unsurpassed accommodations. First-class table d'hôte. For freight and passage apply to J. D. HASHAGEN, E. Agt., W. H. RHETT, G'l Agt. S. F. & W. Ry, 261 B'way, Central R. R., 317 B'way. R. L. WALKER, Agent Ocean Steamship Co. G. M. SORRELL, Manager, New Pier 35 North River.

CLYDE LINE.

CHARLESTON, S. C., the South and Southwest.
JACKSONVILLE and all Florida points.

From Pier 29, E. R., (foot of Roosevelt St.,) 3 P. M.
CHEROKEE.....Friday, Aug. 4
ALGONQUIN.....Tuesday, Aug. 8
SEMINOLE.....Friday, Aug. 11

All steamers have first-class passenger accommodations.

WM. P. CLYDE & CO., Gen. Agents,
5 Bowling Green, New-York.

FLA. CENT. & PEN. PASS. AGT. FOR FLORIDA LINE via JACKSONVILLE.
GEO. SO. FET. & PASS'R AGENT via CHARLESTON.
T. G. HGER, Gen'l Agt., 379 B'way, N. Y.

Maine Steamship Company

The only direct line to Cottage City, Mass., and Portland, Me., connecting at Portland with all railroad and steamship lines for Bar Harbor, Old Orchard, Poland Springs, White Mountains, and all Eastern Summer resorts. Steamers sail every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 5 P. M. from Pier 38 East River, foot of Market St., New-York. For information apply to HORATIO HALL, Agent, at the pier.

OLD DOMINION LINE.

Steamers for NORFOLK, PORTSMOUTH, OLD POINT COMFORT, and NEWPORT NEWS, connecting for VIRGINIA BEACH, PETERSBURG, and RICHMOND, Va., and WASHINGTON, D. C., —Mon., (freight only,) Tues., Wed., Thurs., and Sat. For RICHMOND via JAMES RIVER—Mon., (freight only.) Wed., and Sat. For WEST POINT, Va.—Tues., Thurs., and Sat. From Pier 26 N. R., foot Beach St., 3 P. M. Through tickets and freight rates to all points South and West. Apply at general office of company, on pier, or at 5, 11, 229, 239, 261, 287, 317 A, 362, 849, 944, and 1,225 Broadway.

W. L. GUILLAUDEU, Traffic Manager.

Travelers' Guide—Steamboats.

FALL RIVER LINE

For BOSTON, NEWPORT, Providence, Cottage City, Nantucket, Cape Cod, White Mountains, Hartford, and all Eastern points.

DOUBLE SUMMER SERVICE. Steamers Puritan, Pilgrim, Plymouth, and Providence, in commission together. Leave New-York from Pier 26 North River, foot of Morray St., as follows:

3:30 P. M., week days and Sundays, for Fall River direct, due 4:45 A. M., connecting with vestibuled train due Boston 6:50 A. M.

6:15 P. M., week days only, for Newport and Fall River, due Newport 5:45, Fall River 7:00 A. M., connecting with train due Boston 9:00 A. M.

Connecting Annex boat leaves Brooklyn week days and Sundays, at 5:00 P. M., Jersey City 4:00 P. M. A splendid orchestra on each steamer. Folder giving details of service mailed free on application.

Next Summer book, "Quaint Cape Cod," sent for 5c. postpaid. "Fall River Line Tours," 25c. Address Post Office Box 452, New-York.

PROVIDENCE LINE.

FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, PROVIDENCE, ALL POINTS EAST, AND THE WHITE MTS.

Steamers Connecticut and Massachusetts leave Pier 29 (old No.) N. R., foot of Warren St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, except Sunday, connecting trains leave Grand Central Depot, Harlem Division, 5:15 P. M., due Worcester 7:15 A. M., and 6:10 A. M., due Worcester 8 A. M. (Sunday train to Worcester from Union Station at 8:30 A. M. only.) Through Parlor Cars to White Mountains leave wharf except Sunday 7:15 A. M., due Fabyans 4:30 P. M.

AN ORCHESTRA ON EACH STEAMER.

STONINGTON LINE.

INSIDE ROUTE TO BOSTON, PROVIDENCE, WORCESTER, AND ALL EASTERN POINTS. Only direct Sound route to NARRAGANSETT PIER AND WATCH HILL. New and elegant steamers MAINE and NEW-HAMPSHIRE leave new Pier 36 N. R., one block above Canal St., at 5:30 P. M. daily, including Sunday.

NORWICH LINE FOR BOSTON, WORCESTER, NEW-LONDON, NORWICH LINE, WATCH HILL, BLOCK ISLAND, AND ALL POINTS EAST.

Leave Pier 40 (old number) North River, (next pier above Desbrosses St. Ferry,) daily, except Sundays, at 6 P. M., connecting with new express train leaving Worcester 1:40 A. M., reaching Boston 9 A. M., Worcester 7:56 A. M.

NEW-HAVEN.—Fare, $1. Magnificent new twin-screw steel steamer RICHARD PECK, the flier, fastest steamer on Long Island Sound, and palatial steamer C. H. NORTHAM leave Pier 25 E. R. daily (Sundays 10:30 A. M. and 12 mid.) at 3:30 P. M. and 11:30 P. M., connecting with trains for Meriden, Hartford, Springfield, and the North. These magnificent steamers are equipped with electric lights, call bells and furnished luxuriously throughout. Through tickets and baggage checked at 944 Broadway, New-York, and 4 Court St., Brooklyn.

MONTAUK STEAMBOAT COMPANY, LIMITED, new management, improved cuisine, for Orient Point, Greenport, Manhasset House, Greenport, Shelter Island Heights Southold, and Sag Harbor.

Leaves Pier 23 East River, foot of Beekman St., New-York, daily at 6 P. M., except Sundays.

Saturdays, on and after July 1, will leave New-York at 2 P. M.

BRIDGEPORT.—Two boats daily, except Sunday, Pier 35 East River, ft. Catharine St., 11 A. M. and 3 P. M., and from East 31st St. 3:15 P. M. Saturday afternoon boat leaves half an hour earlier. Sundays, 5 P. M. from Pier 35, 5:15 P. M. from 31st St.

HARTFORD.—New twin-screw steel steamer HARTFORD and sister boat CITY OF SPRINGFIELD leave Pier 24 E. R. daily (Sundays excepted) at 5 P. M., reaching Hartford in time for early trains for Springfield, Boston, and Albany.

SOUTH SOREWALK.—Steamer City of Albany, foot Beekman St., 3:45 P. M., Saturdays, 2:00 P. M.; East 31st St., 3:00 P. M.; Saturdays, 2:20 P. M.

Hudson River by Daylight.

Day Line Steamers,
NEW-YORK to ALBANY.
Daily except Sundays.

Leave Brooklyn, Fulton St., (by Annex,) 8:00 A. M.
" New-York, Desbrosses St. Pier, 8:40 "
" " Cortlandt St., West End St. 9:00 "

for Albany, landing at Yonkers, West Point, Newburgh, Po'keepsie, Rhinebeck, Catskill, and Hudson. Returning, leave Albany 8:30 A. M.

CONNECTIONS.

WEST POINT, NEWBURGH, and POUGHKEEPSIE, with down Day Boat.

RHINEBECK, (by ferry,) with Ulster & Del. R. R. for Kingston and Catskills.

CATSKILL, with special trains on Catskill Mt. R. R. and Otis Elevating Railway.

ALBANY, with trains for Niagara Falls and the West; Montreal and the East; Montreal and the North, and with special trains to and from Saratoga.

The New-York Transfer Company will call for and check baggage from hotels and residences.

MORNING AND AFTERNOON CONCERTS.

ALBANY BOATS.

PEOPLE'S LINE.

Steamers DREW and DEAN RICHMOND leave Old Pier 41 N. R. foot Canal St., at 6 P. M., daily, (Sundays excepted.) Direct connection with express trains to Saratoga, Lake George, Adirondacks, Thousand Islands, Richfield Springs, Niagara Falls, Sharon Springs, and Cooperstown. Saturday night steamer connects with Sunday morning train for Saratoga and Lake George.

HUDSON RIVER STEAMER MARY POWELL.
(DAILY, EXCEPT SUNDAYS.)

Leaves Desbrosses St. 3:15 P. M.; Saturdays, 1:45; 10th West 22d St. 3:30 P. M.; Saturdays, 2.

For CRANSTONS, WEST POINT, CORNWALL, NEWBURGH, NEW-HAMBURGH, MILTON, POUGHKEEPSIE, HYDE PARK, RONDOUT, and KINGSTON.

CATSKILL MOUNTAINS.—Steamers KAATERSKILL and CATSKILL leave every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Catskill Mountain and Cairo R. R. and the new Otis Elevating Railway to the summit. Directory of Summer Hotels and Boarding Houses mailed free at pier or by W. J. HUGHES, Catskill, N. Y.

TROY BOATS.—Steamer City of Troy or Saratoga leaves Pier 46, West 10th St., daily except Saturday, 6 P. M., connecting with Delaware and Hudson and Fitchburg trains. Sunday steamer touches at Albany.

RAMSDELL LINE.—Steamers leave Pier 24 N. R., foot Franklin St., for Cranston's, West Point, Cold Spring, Cornwall, Fishkill Landing, and Newburg, week days 5 P. M., Sundays 9. A. M.

SAUGERTIES LINE STEAMERS FROM foot West 11th St. N. R. for Saugerties and intermediate landings, at 6 P. M. every week day.

From July 2 to Sept. 2, inclusive, 1 P. M. Saturdays.

HUDSON AND COXSACKIE BOATS LEAVE every week day at 6 P. M. from Pier 48, foot of West 11th St., connecting with Boston & Albany R. R.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

New-York and Boston All Rail.

N. Y., N. H. & H. R. R. and connections.
From Grand Central Station.

Leave.	By way of	Due.
9:02 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester.	3:30 P. M.
10:00 A. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	3:00 P. M.
10:03 A. M.,	New-London and Providence,	4:30 P. M.
11:00 A. M.,	Springfield and Worcester,	5:30 P. M.
12:00 M.,	†Springfield and Worcester.	5:40 P. M.
12:03 P. M.,	Hartford and N. Y. and N. E.,	6:30 P. M.
1:00 P. M.,	New-London and Providence,	7:30 P. M.
2:00 P. M.,	†New-London and Providence,	7:40 P. M.
3:00 P. M.,	*Willimantic and N. Y. & N. E.,	8:40 P. M.
4:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	10:00 P. M.
5:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	11:30 P. M.
11:00 P. M.,	*Springfield and Worcester,	6:15 A. M.
12:00 P. M.,	*New-London & Providence,	6:30 A. M.

*Runs daily, including Sundays.
**Five-hour limited, all parlor cars. Fare, $7, including parlor-car seat.
†Arrival on Sunday twenty minutes later.
‡All parlor cars.

Betsun service same hours and by same route. Through parlor or sleeping cars by each train.

C. T. HEMPSTEAD, Gen'l Pass. Agent.

Baltimore & Ohio R. R.

Fast Express Trains to
BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, CHICAGO, CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, and all points West.
PULLMAN CAR SERVICE ON ALL TRAINS.

Leave New-York foot of Liberty St.

For CHICAGO, 11:30 A. M., 1:30, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

For PITTSBURG, 1:30 P. M., 12:15 night.

For CINCINNATI, ST. LOUIS, 9 A. M., 6 P. M.

For WASHINGTON, BALTIMORE, 9:00 A. M., (11:30 A. M. Dining Car,) 1:30, 3:30 P. M., (Dining Car,) 6:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night. All trains run daily.

For Norfolk, Bay Line, 1:30 P. M., except Sunday. Ticket offices: 172, 261, 415, and 1,140 Broadway, 31 East 14th st., 400 Grand St., New-York; 344 Fulton St., Brooklyn, STATION FOOT OF LIBERTY ST., C. R. R. of N. J.

New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

"AMERICA'S GREATEST RAILROAD."

NEW YORK CENTRAL & HUDSON RIVER R. R.

DIRECT LINE TO NIAGARA FALLS

All trains arrive at and depart from Grand Central Station, 42d Street; the only railroad station in the City. Trains leave as follows:

EMPIRE STATE EXPRESS.
8:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Fastest train in the world. No extra fare.

ADIRONDACK AND MONTREAL SPECIAL.
8:33 A. M.—Except Sundays. For the Saranacs, Loon Lake, and Montreal. Wagner Service.

CHICAGO FAST MAIL.
9:10 A. M.—Daily for Chicago, except Sunday for Richfield Springs. Wagner Service.

SARATOGA AND LAKE GEORGE SPECIAL.
9:20 A. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskills, Green Mountains, and Montreal.

NEW-YORK AND CHICAGO LIMITED.
10:00 A. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:45 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner Service.

DAY EXPRESS.
10:30 A. M.—Except Sunday. Saturday train runs to Cleveland and Detroit only.

WORLD'S FAIR SPECIAL.
12:00 NOON.—Daily. Due Chicago 1:00 P. M. next day. Wagner Service. Dining Car.

SOUTHWESTERN LIMITED.
1:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Cincinnati 10:45 A. M., St. Louis 7:50 P. M. No extra fare.

SATURDAY SARATOGA LIMITED.
1:45 P. M.—Saturday only. Connects at Catskill for principal points in the mountains.

EXPOSITION FLYER, (LIMITED.)
GREAT 20-HOUR TRAIN TO CHICAGO.
FOR THROUGH PASSENGERS ONLY.

3:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 10 A. M. next day. Complete Wagner service.

ALBANY, TROY, & SARATOGA SPECIAL.
3:30 P. M.—Except Sunday. Connects for Catskill Mountains. Drawing-Room Cars.

NORTH SHORE LIMITED.
4:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Detroit 8:55 A. M., Chicago 4:30 P. M. Wagner Service.

FAST WESTERN EXPRESS.
6:00 P. M.—Daily. Due Chicago 9:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M. Wagner Service.

NORTHERN EXPRESS.
6:25 P. M.—Daily. Due Burlington 4:45 A. M., Plattsburg 4:25, Montreal 8:45 A. M.

ADIRONDACK & MONTREAL EXPRESS.
7:00 P. M.—Daily. For Saranac Lake, Lake Placid, Malone, Montreal.

BUFFALO, NIAGARA FALLS, AND 1,000 ISLANDS SPECIAL.
7:30 P. M.—Daily. Due Clayton 5:45, Buffalo 7:30, Niagara Falls 8:50 A. M.

CINCINNATI AND ST. LOUIS EXPRESS.
8:00 P. M.—Daily. Cincinnati 7:30, Indianapolis 10:45 P. M., St. Louis 7:45 A. M.

LIMITED FAST MAIL.
9:00 P. M.—Daily. Sleeping Car Passengers for Rochester only carried on this train.

CHICAGO NIGHT EXPRESS.
9:15 P. M.—Daily for Chicago and Cape Vincent, (Thousand Islands.) Wagner Service.

PITTSFIELD, LENOX, NORTH ADAMS, AND THE BERKSHIRE HILLS, VIA HARLEM DIVISION.

Two through trains, with Drawing-Room Cars, to Pittsfield daily, except Sunday: 9:01 A. M., due Pittsfield 1:35, North Adams 2:00 P. M.; 5:00 P. M., due Pittsfield 9:10, North Adams 9:40 P. M.

Fast Berkshire Express, Fridays and Saturdays only, at 5:38 P. M., arrives Pittsfield 9:15 P. M.

For time of local trains, see space in Sleeping Cars apply at Grand Central Station or at 115, 261, 413, 785, 942 Broadway, 235 Columbus Av., 53 West 125th St., and 138th St. Station, New-York; 338 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, E. D., Brooklyn.

Above trains, except those leaving at 3:30, 8:33, 9:10, 9:20 A. M., 1:45, 3:00, 3:30, 4:30, and 9:00 P. M., stop at 125th St.

Westcott's Express calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences through to destination.

JOHN M. TOUCEY, GEORGE H. DANIELS,
General Manager. General Pass. Agent.

READING RAILROAD SYSTEM.

Anthracite Coal—No Smoke—No Cinders.

Time Table in effect May 14, 1893.

LEHIGH VALLEY DIVISION.

TRAINS leave foot of Liberty St., North River.
FOR CHICAGO.....11:30 A. M., 6, 9 P. M.
FOR BUFFALO...8:15, 11:30 A. M., 6, 9 P. M.
FOR ROCHESTER...8:15, 11:30 A. M., 9 P. M.
FOR ROCHESTER...8:15, 11:30 A. M., 8 P. M. Above trains run daily. Through Pullman Parlor and Sleeping Cars.

FOR WILKESBARRE, PITTSTON, AND SCRANTON, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, except scranton, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 6:00, 8:00 P. M.

FOR POTTSVILLE, 8:15 A. M., 12:30, 3:45 P. M. Sundays, 10:30 A. M.

FOR READING AND HARRISBURG, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:45, 6:00 P. M. Sundays, 6:00 P. M.

FOR EASTON, BETHLEHEM, ALLENTOWN, AND MAUCH CHUNK, 7:00, 8:15, 11:30 A. M., 12:30, 3:45, 5:15, 6:00, 8:00 P. M. Sundays, 7:00, 8:15, 10:30, 11:30 A. M., 6:00, 8:00 P. M.

ROYAL BLUE LINE.

EXPRESS TRAINS leave station Central Railroad of New-Jersey, foot of Liberty St., North River, FOR PHILADELPHIA, week days, 5:40, 7:00, 8:00, 9:00, 10:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 2:15, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 4:00, (Buffet Parlor Car,) 5:00, 6:00, 7:30, 8:45 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 9:00, 10:30, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 8:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

FOR BALTIMORE AND WASHINGTON, week days and Sundays, 9:00, 11:30 (Dining Car) A. M., 1:30, 3:30, (Dining Car,) 5:00, 6:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

Pullman Parlor Cars on day trains and Pullman Sleeping Cars on night trains.

Tickets and Parlor Car seats can be secured at 172, 235, 261, 415, 849, 944, 1,140, 1,323 Broadway, 737 6th Av., 31 East 14th St., 251 Columbus Av., 134 East 125th St., 264 West 125th St., New-York; 4 Court St., 366 Fulton St., Brooklyn, and 98 Broadway, Williamsburg.

The New-York Transfer Co. will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

DELAWARE, LACKAWANNA AND WESTERN R. R.

Stations in New-York, foot of Barclay and Christopher Sts.

SHORTEST LINE. VESTIBULED TRAINS. PULLMAN COACHES.

Direct route to NEWARK, BLOOMFIELD, MONTCLAIR, THE ORANGES, Summit, Bernardsville, Basking Ridge, Madison, Morristown, Passaic, Paterson, Boonton, Dover, Stanhope, BUDD'S LAKE, LAKE HOPATCONG, Hackettstown, SCHOOLEY'S MOUNTAIN, Washington, PHILLIPSBURG, EASTON, WATER GAP, STROUDSBURG, Pocono Mountains, SCRANTON, PITTSTON, WILKESBARRE, NANTICOKE, DANVILLE, NORTHUMBERLAND, Montrose, BINGHAMTON, OXFORD, NORWICH, Waterville, UTICA, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, Cortland, SYRACUSE, OSWEGO, ELMIRA, CORNING, BATH, DANSVILLE, BUFFALO, and all points WEST, NORTHWEST, and SOUTHWEST.

9:00 A. M.—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars. Connects at Buffalo with train for CHICAGO, arriving 9:45 next morning.

7:40 P. M.—BINGHAMTON MAIL. Stops at principal stations.

11:00 P. M.—SCRANTON, BINGHAMTON, and ELMIRA EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

4:10 P. M.—SCRANTON, WILKESBARRE, and PLYMOUTH EXPRESS. Pullman parlor cars.

7:30 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO LIMITED EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers. Arrives at 7:15 A. M.

9:10 P. M. (daily)—BUFFALO, RICHFIELD SPRINGS, and OSWEGO EXPRESS. Pullman sleepers.

TICKETS AND PULLMAN ACCOMMODATIONS at 78 Murray St. and 429 Broadway. Tickets at Ferry Stations, 785 and 942 Broadway, 53 West 125th St., 235 Columbus Av., New-York; 338 Washington St., 726 Fulton St., and 74 Broadway, Brooklyn. Time tables, giving full information, at all stations.

WESTCOTT EXPRESS COMPANY will call for and check baggage from hotel or residence to destination.

ERIE LINES.

Through trains for Chicago and the West leave New-York, foot of Chambers St., daily as follows, and five minutes earlier from West 23d St.:

8:45 A. M.—Southern Tier Express for Binghamton, Elmira, Hornellsville, and Salamanca. Parlor car daily except Sunday to Monticello.

10:00 A. M.—Solid train to Chicago. Pullman sleeper via Chautauqua Lake. Parlor car New-York to Buffalo and Niagara Falls. Dining car.

3:00 P. M.—Vestibule Limited. Solid train for Chicago via Chautauqua Lake. Sleepers to Chicago, Cleveland, and Cincinnati. Dining car.

6:30 P. M.—Solid train to Chicago via Niagara Falls. Sleepers to Buffalo, Rochester, and Chicago.

8:30 P. M.—Via Chautauqua Lake and Niagara Falls. Solid train to Chicago. Sleepers to Hornellsville, Cleveland, and Cincinnati.

Tickets and Pullman accommodations at 261, 291, 401, 849, and 957 Broadway, 106 West St., 156 East 125th St., Chambers and West 23d St. Ferries, New-York; 338 Fulton St., Brooklyn; 200 Hudson St., Hoboken, and Jersey City Station. Erie Transfer Company calls for and checks baggage from hotels and residences to destination.

NEW-YORK AND LONG BRANCH RAILROAD.

Summer Schedule, in effect June 26, 1893.

FOR RED BANK, LONG BRANCH, ELBERON, OCEAN GROVE, ASBURY PARK, SPRING LAKE AND POINT PLEASANT.

Trains leave station foot of Liberty St. at 4:30, (5:50 to Red Bank,) 8:15, 10:30, *11:30 A. M., (*1:30 Saturdays only,) 1:30, 3:15, *3:30, 4:00, *4:30, 5:30, 6:18 P. M. Sundays, 9:15, 11:30 A. M., 4:00 P. M.

Trains leave station foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses St. at 5:30, 7:30, 9:10, *10:40 A. M., 12:10, (*1:30 Saturdays only,) 2:30, *3:10, (*3:40, except Red Bank,) 4:20, 5:10, 7:00 P. M. Sundays, 8:15, 9:45 A. M., 6:16 P. M.

*Denotes express trains.

Sunday trains do not stop at Ocean Grove and Asbury Park.

RUFUS BLODGETT,
Supt. New-York and Long Branch R. R. Co.
J. R. WOOD,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Penn. R. R. Co.
H. P. BALDWIN,
Gen. Pass. Agt. Central R. R. Co. of N. J.

Travelers' Guide—Railroads.

PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.

STATIONS foot of Desbrosses and Cortlandt Sts.

In Effect July 2, 1893.

9:00 A. M. COLUMBIAN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Chicago, Cincinnati, and Indianapolis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:35 A. M., Indianapolis 7:35 A. M., Chicago 10:00 A. M. next day.

9:00 A. M. FAST LINE.—For Pittsburg, Parlor Car.

12:00 NOON. PENNSYLVANIA LIMITED.—Pullman Drawing and State Room, Sleeping, Dining, Smoking, and Observation Cars. Arrives Chicago 10:00 noon.

9:00 P. M. ST. LOUIS, CINCINNATI, AND CHICAGO EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to St. Louis, Cincinnati, and Chicago. Arrives Cincinnati 10:50 A. M., St. Louis 7:50 P. M., Chicago 8:30 P. M.

6:40 P. M. WESTERN EXPRESS.—Pullman Sleeping Cars to Pittsburg, Chicago, and Cleveland. Dining Car to Chicago. Arrives Cleveland 11:40 A. M., Chicago 9:30 P. M. next day.

7:50 P. M. SOUTHWESTERN EXPRESS week days, 7:45 P. M. Sundays.—Pullman Sleeping and Dining Cars to Cincinnati and St. Louis. Arrives Cincinnati 6:00 P. M., St. Louis 7:00 A. M. second morning.

8:00 P. M. PACIFIC EXPRESS.—Pullman Buffet Sleeping Car New York to Chicago. Arrives Chicago 7:30 A. M. next day. Dining Cars, Toledo 11:40 P. M., Columbus 7:15 P. M., Cleveland 6:10 P. M., (week days.)

5:00 P. M. SHENANDOAH VALLEY ROUTE daily, with Sleeper to New-Orleans, and 12:15 night, with Sleeper to Memphis.

BALTIMORE, WASHINGTON, AND THE SOUTH.

10:00 A. M.—"Washington Limited" week days, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car.

3:40 P. M.—"Congressional Limited" daily, Pullman Parlor Cars and Dining Car, arriving Washington 8:05 P. M.

ADDITIONAL EXPRESS TRAINS: 8:00, 8:30, 9:30, 11:00 A. M., 2:10, 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night. Sunday, 8:30, 9:30 A. M., 4:30, 5:00, 9:00 P. M., 12:15 night.

9:40 A. M.—Florida Coast Line Express, daily. Sleepers to Charleston, Columbia, Jacksonville, and Port Tampa; 9:00 P. M. daily, Sleeper to Jacksonville.

4:30 P. M.—Richmond and Danville Express, daily. Sleepers to Augusta, Memphis, Hot Springs, Asheville, and New Orleans. Dining Car.

CLOBRIDGE TOOK TAX MONEY

BOOKKEEPER IN THE BROOKLYN TAX OFFICE ARRESTED.

When Told of Cutts's Confession He Admitted Half the Charges—He Pocketed Refunded Taxes Which His Accomplice Collected for Him—Fraudulent Claims Presented and Honored—Clobridge Held for the Grand Jury—He Is Lieutenant Colonel of the Fourteenth Regiment.

Lieut. Col. Selden C. Clobridge of the Fourteenth Regiment, who has been for more than fifteen years assistant bookkeeper in the Tax Office, Brooklyn, was arrested just before noon yesterday by Detective Bagnarello of District Attorney Ridgway's office on a charge of grand larceny.

His arrest was the result of a confession made Tuesday by John Cutts, a retired real estate dealer of 117 Cumberland Street. Cutts is about fifty years old, and at one time was a Major in the regiment. He was arrested for having collected from the city $101.90, which had been refunded to the Nassau Land and Improvement Company, of which James Rorke of 112 Sixth Avenue, Brooklyn, is the Treasurer. Cutts had no authority to receive this money, but he presented his claim and it was paid. The facts were detailed in yesterday's NEW-YORK TIMES.

Monday Mr. Rorke had an interview with Mayor Boody, Controller Corwin, and Corporation Counsel Jenks, and he stated that when he made application for the refunded tax due his company he found that it had been paid to Cutts, who had represented himself as an authorized agent of the Nassau Land and Improvement Company.

In his confession, Cutts said: "Lieut. Col. Clobridge is to blame for this. I did not know that there was anything wrong in what I was doing. You see, the Colonel and myself are old Grand Army and regimental chums. I had not been doing anything for a long time, and about two years ago he said he would give me a chance to make some money. He told me that he had been appointed agent of a large parcel of real estate, and that it was his duty to collect certain amounts that had been overpaid by the owners in special assessments. He said that his official position prevented him from acting openly in the matter, and then he asked me if I would not act as agent under him, draw up the necessary affidavits, and collect the money. For this service I was to receive a percentage.

"Lieut. Col. Clobridge supplied me with all the information upon which I presented the claims. I paid all the money I received from the city into Col. Clobridge's hands."

Col. Clobridge was taken into the Tax Collector's office yesterday morning, and there Cutts's confession was related to him. He admitted that half of it was true, but he declined to go into the details. He said he received part of the money, but further than this he would not say anything.

"I don't think Cutts received as much as $5,000," said Clobridge, who seemed to be much depressed by the sudden exposure of his misdoings. Then he went back to his desk, but was soon arrested.

Clobridge was taken before Justice John J. Walsh and pleaded not guilty.

"I am down on this business," he said. "I will waive examination until I can obtain counsel."

The Justice then held Clobridge in $3,000 bail to await the action of the Grand Jury. He was taken to Raymond Street Jail, and at a late hour last night he had not obtained bail.

Controller Corwin says that all of Clobridge's and Cutts's operations were conducted prior to March, 1891. He thought that several thousand dollars belonging to the city had been taken, but did not think that any others in the office could be implicated in the scheme.

Lieut. Col. Clobridge was born in Turin, Lewis County, N. Y., Jan. 15, 1846. He was educated there and at Fort Edward. For three years he was a clerk in Gov. Reuben E. Fenton's office, and while there drafted the bill for the construction of Prospect Park, Brooklyn. In 1861 he enlisted in Company G, One Hundred and Fifteenth Regiment, New-York Volunteers, as a Corporal. He lost an arm at Petersburg and was seriously wounded at Antietam. His war record was a most brilliant one. On his return to New-York he obtained a position in the Custom House. He retained it for eleven years, resigning it for the position he held in the Tax Office, Brooklyn, when he was arrested. He is a Republican, and has a wife and a boy aged eight. In 1881 he was elected Adjutant of the Fourteenth Regiment; in 1884 he was chosen Major, and the following year he was promoted to the Lieutenant Colonelcy. He ranks high in military matters and has quite a wide social prestige.

WOOLEN IMPORTERS ASSIGN.

Sulzbacher, Gitterman & Wedeles Embarrassed—Liabilities, $320,000.

William Sulzbacher and Henry Gitterman, comprising the firm of Sulzbacher, Gitterman & Wedeles, importers of woolens at 70 and 72 Worth Street, made an assignment yesterday to Martin H. Lehmaier, without preference.

The firm was founded in 1856. It did a domestic commission business until 1885, when it gave up that line and devoted its attention to importing woolens and worsteds. The firm formerly did a large business, and in 1878 it was estimated to be worth $1,000,000, but the business has gradually fallen off, and lately the firm's capital was estimated at only $250,000, and its credit rating was shaded as Bradstreet's.

Mr. Wedeles withdrew from the firm on Jan. 1, 1880, and he died in 1885. Marius D. Beckman, another partner, withdrew on Dec. 31, 1883.

Blumenstiel & Hirsch, attorneys for the firm, estimate the liabilities at $320,000, for merchandise, borrowed money, and discounts, but it will take some little time to make a statement giving exact figures. The nominal value of the assets is equal to the liabilities, but the actual value cannot be stated until an inventory is completed.

The assignment was not preceded by any judgments. Although the firm owes largely to intimate friends and relatives, these accounts were all placed on an equal basis. The principal merchandise creditors are manufacturers in England and Germany with whom the firm had dealt throughout its existence. It is anticipated that a speedy and adequate compromise will be effected. The firm had some offers of assistance, but refused them, as it could not see its way, under present conditions of trade, to continue the business, which had fallen off greatly during the past year.

New Features at "Storming of Vicksburg."

The first of the special pyrotechnic displays arranged for the Thursday nights in August will be given this evening at Manhattan Beach after the "Storming of Vicksburg." Among the features will be some of the special displays of last season, together with one or two set pieces of original design.

Death Not Due to Foul Play.

Nathan Berger of 343 West Fortieth Street, the peddler whose death in Westchester County Jail was at first supposed to be the result of foul play, was found at an autopsy yesterday to have died of acute gastritis.

His funeral took place yesterday at 1 o'clock from his residence.

TO OUR READERS AND FRIENDS.

It will happen, notwithstanding the most careful calculation, unceasing vigilance, and persistent labor on our part, that the readers and the friends of THE NEW-YORK TIMES will occasionally fail to obtain their favorite newspaper of a newsdealer. The agencies through which all newspapers reach the public are human. It is not surprising that complaints should follow a failure to promptly secure a particular newspaper upon the morning of its publication, or within a reasonable time thereafter. For the purpose of reducing to a minimum such complaints and of aiding the readers of THE TIMES to purchase their newspaper with unfailing regularity, whether in the city or in the country, whether on steamboat or on railroad train, or at the Summer resort, will you kindly fill out the accompanying blank and forward it to THE NEW-YORK TIMES, Printing House Square, New-York City:

To the Publisher of THE NEW-YORK TIMES:

.....

.....1893.

A copy of your paper could not be had at.....o'clock to-day of the newsdealer at.....

.....

The reason assigned by him was.....

.....

☞ Be particular to indicate if this occurs on a railroad train or steamboat, and to give sufficient information to facilitate the investigation which will be IMMEDIATELY undertaken of EVERY complaint that reaches the office of THE NEW-YORK TIMES.

THE ARMY MEDICAL SCHOOL.

Details Already Arranged by Surgeon General Sternberg.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2.—The details for the school for the young officers of the Army Medical Corps have been perfected by Surgeon General Sternberg. The institution will be established in the Museum and Library Building in this city. The application of this building to the purposes of the school makes the Surgeon General independent of Congressional appropriations in bringing it into existence, and the expenses of carrying on its work are little or nothing, as the teachers will be the officers of the corps who are stationed in this city.

It is understood that Col. C. H. Allen, now Medical Director of the Department of Dakota, will be detailed for duty as assistant to Dr. Sternberg and as President of the Faculty of the Medical School. He will deliver a course of lectures on the duties of medical officers in war and peace, including property responsibility, examination of recruits, certificates of disability, reports, regulations, rights, privileges, and customs of service. Lieut. Col. Forwood, attending Surgeon at the Soldiers' Home, near this city, will be assigned as Professor of Military Surgery, the main subject of the course being ather the care and transportation of the wounded in times of war than the treatment of specified wounds. Col. Forwood served with the cavalry corps of the Army of the Potomac during the war and had much experience in providing under difficulties for the care and comfort of wounded men.

Major John S. Billings, the librarian and curator of the Army Medical Museum, will fill the chair of Military Hygiene. Dr. Billings has made a specialty of sanitary science. With him will be associated Major Charles Smart, now and for some years past in charge of the sanitary division of the Surgeon General's office. This officer will superintend the laboratory instruction in sanitary chemistry, a work for which he is eminently fitted.

Capt. Walter Reed will be appointed Professor of Clinical and Sanitary Microscopy, including the important subject of bacteriology, and will superintend the laboratory work of his course. Capt. Reed has been an earnest worker in this line in the Johns Hopkins and other laboratories.

AN INDIGNANT ANARCHIST.

Incensed When Arrested for Distributing Bloodthirsty Pamphlets.

Guido Arthur Schurig will be placed on trial to-morrow in the Court of Special Sessions for circulating pamphlets calling on working people to arise, sword in hand, and begin a social revolution.

Court Policeman Hartigan found Schurig in Third Avenue, near Twelfth Street, on Tuesday morning distributing these circulars and trying to force a copy upon a woman. He arrested the Anarchist, who had a large supply of the circulars, and took him to the Yorkville Police Court.

Schurig expressed indignation at his arrest. This is a free country, he said, and would be better off without policemen and priests. He also said that a meeting of Anarchists had been held in Fourth Street, at which it had been decided to flood the city with the pamphlets.

Justice Burke held Schurig for trial, and to-morrow he will probably learn that American courts do not regard inciting to violence and bloodshed as the kind of free speech guaranteed by the Constitution.

The pamphlet was headed "The Communist Anarchists to the Proletariat." In part it read as follows:

"We wage war against private property, against the State, and against the Church—a war having for its object their utter annihilation. We look to the social revolution as the means whereby this goal can be attained—a revolution joined in by the workers of every country, and by them carried to its furthest end—a general popular uprising.

"Down with private property! Down with the State! Down with the Church! Down with all creed swindles and priest humbug!

"It is certain that the people will at last find conditions simply unendurable, and that it will come in a contest between them and the propertied minority, and that what, unhappily, cannot be attained peaceably will have to be fought for, sword in hand, viz., the destruction of all those institutions that stand in the way of the development of freedom and equality."

MOBBED BY MEN AND WOMEN.

One Man Attacked on a False Charge and Another for Striking a Woman.

Two men were mobbed in the streets Tuesday night, and narrowly escaped serious harm at the hands of angry men and women.

Morris Beck, a tailor, living at 207 East One Hundredth Street, and his wife, with their three-year-old babe, visited Ernst Donaman's home, at 317 East Twenty-fifth Street, Tuesday night. After their visit Beck sent his wife home on the cars, and started up Second Avenue with the sleeping child. Near Fifty-third Street a crowd of rough young men, headed by Charles Beebe, jeered at him and charged him with stealing the carriage and killing the babe.

The young men kicked, beat, and scratched Beck, and frightened him greatly. A crowd of men and women gathered, and they were told that Beck had killed the child. Soon a policeman appeared and took Beck and Beebe to the Fifty-first Street Police Station, the crowd following and cursing at Beck. Beck was discharged at the station, and was escorted home by five policemen, the crowd still threatening him.

In the Yorkville Police Court yesterday Beebe was sentenced to ten days' imprisonment on Blackwell's Island.

John Roelandt, a cabinetmaker, recently moved from 452 West Twenty-ninth Street. Tuesday night he returned to get some of his property and quarreled with the housekeeper, Mrs. Burnes.

Roelandt struck Mrs. Burnes on the head with a stick. She made an outcry and the women of the neighborhood came to her aid and were throwing missiles at Roelandt when a policeman rescued him. The women followed him to the police station and were not dispersed until the reserves were called out.

In the Jefferson Market Police Court yesterday Roelandt was held for trial.

Train Wreckers Respectably Connected.

Auditor Nelson of the New-York and Sea Beach Railroad Company appeared yesterday before Justice Sutherland, at Coney Island, as complainant against H. E. Storms, age twenty-seven, of 61 Tillary Street; George Sturgis, age nineteen, of 290 Pacific Street, and Edwin Hillen, age twenty-two, of 107 Baltic Street, Brooklyn, and charged them with attempting to wreck a train by placing a hand car on the track. The defendants denied the charge and the hearing was postponed until Aug. 8.

The defendants are said to be respectably connected, and their friends say that an effort will be made to induce the company to settle the case. Mr. Nelson says the company will prosecute the men.

Bad Well Water in Central Park.

The Health Board yesterday asked the Park Department to prevent the use for drinking purposes of water from a well just north of the upper tennis grounds in Central Park. Analysis of the water shows that it is contaminated with sewage, and it is said that several people who have used the water have had intestinal troubles.

Three Million Increase of Stock.

Stockholders of the Brooklyn City Railroad Company yesterday received notice that the company, owing to the financial stringency, would issue $3,000,000 of additional stock.

WITH DANCING AND GAMES

ORIENTALS AND PEQUODS ENJOY A DAY'S OUTING.

Both Were at College Point, the Orientals Under the Banner of Congressman Timothy J. Campbell, and the Pequods Marshaled by Police Commissioner Sheehan—It Was a Proud Day for the Organizations and Their Leaders, and Nothing Marred the Enjoyment.

It has become widely known throughout the east side that Congressman Timothy Justinian Campbell has a weakness—he cannot bear to take his pleasures in selfish solitude. He yielded to this weakness twenty-three years ago, when he was in his first callow chickenhood, and every year since those golden days he has indulged the same amiable habit.

The Oriental Club, of which the distinguished Congressman is chieftain, always makes its annual picnic the most notable of all the politico-social functions with which east siders beguile the hot weather, and yesterday's event was no whit below the mark.

The whole Ninth Congressional District seemed turned out of doors and congregated on the pier at the foot of Broome Street yesterday morning. High and lowly were there, old and young, boys, girls, fathers, mothers, grandmothers, and such a crowd of fine little muslin-capped babies has not been seen since the days of King Herod. But there was a broad grin on every baby's face, and no fear of anything or anybody among the whole lot of them, and their elders greeted each other with smiles and low bows and hearty handshakes, as it was in the beginning of Oriental excursions, is now, and ever shall be *in sæcula sæculorum*, so long as the blithe "Tim" Campbell and his amiable wife continue to gladden their friends with their presence.

The big barge General C. A. Arthur was lashed alongside the steamboat Blackbird, and together they carried nearly 1,500 happy excursionists. The distinguishing feature of the crowd was its composition of family parties, for the Orientals take the ladies and the babies along when they go a-pleasuring. In one of the saloons the big banner of the club hung upon the wall, the name "Oriental Club" blazoned in letters of gold upon a field of lustrous blue satin, spangled with jewels, and within the circling name of the club was a representation of a finely-cut diamond solitaire, measuring some 10 inches long by 6 broad, adorned with the inscription, "Diamond of the East."

Shortly before 11 o'clock the three Irish pipers who sat on the lower deck industriously blowing into their bagpipes gave an unusually dismal skirl, and then swung into "The Campbells Are Coming," and, sure enough, Mr. and Mrs. Timothy came aboard, smiling as the morn, and were greeted with great effusion. Then the boats cast off and sailed away toward College Point, where at Witzel's Point View Island the big party was to disport itself.

The band struck up "Maggie Murphy's Home" as soon as the boats swung into the stream, and the decks were instantly alive with dancers. Waltz was succeeded by quadrille, and in the middle of it all the pipers blew a jig which stirred the hearts and the heels of the crowd on the lower deck. Mrs. Lenihan was there, proud and happy, with her four fair daughters, and the younger two soon were facing each other, with their heels and toes clicking on the deck. Miss Alice Lenihan wore a dress of pink muslin, and Miss Delia Lenihan was resplendent in scarlet. After five minutes of it they yielded the floor, amid great applause, and Eddy Dalton clasped the waist of blushing Miss Annie Lenihan, a buxom lassie with magnificent red hair, and urged her to do some steps with him. After much coaxing she consented, and together they danced, while all crowded about to see.

To the mingled music of pipes and brass instruments the boats went swiftly over smooth water and under blue skies to the grove, where the big crowd soon scattered itself in groups under the trees, some to the refreshment tables, some to the swings, and some to drive about till dinner.

This dinner was the great event of the day, and was served about 4 o'clock in the great pavilion. Seats for 1,000 persons were arranged at long rows of tables, and the elaborate banquet disappeared in a way to make glad the heart.

After dinner there was more promenading, and then all hurried aboard the boats for the homeward sail, and took up the dancing card where it had been interrupted by the landing.

Besides Congressman and Mrs. Campbell, some of the best-known persons who enjoyed the excursion were: Adolphus C. Horbacher, Mr. and Mrs. William Geoghegan, and Mrs. Hugh Donahoe, Police Justices John J. Ryan, William Burke, and P. J. Divver; Deputy County Clerk P. J. Scully, Assemblyman Foley, Alderman Owen McGinnis, Alderman Edward Eleeman, Edward McLaughlin, Thomas Willis, Michael Ryan, Capt. Michael Whalen, Mr. and Mrs. Alfred Nugent, Mr. and Mrs. Charles H. Adler, William Chapman, Frank A. Spencer, Henry J. Bernstein, Mr. and Mrs. Ignatius J. Campbell, Owen Monaghan, James E. Burke, Judge Henry M. Goldfogle, David F. Corker, William P. Bowen, Mr. and Mrs. Hugh Kelly, P. J. Daly.

Mr. and Mrs. Bernard Rogers, John J. Clark, William Delb, Mr. and Mrs. Edwin Thompson, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Eckstein, Max Wohlebe, John H. Sutton, Benjamin Magen, George Waldeck, Edward Waide, William Cohen, John Allen, Harry Marks, Adolf Freifeld, William P. Morton, Philip Schultz, Louis Dernmerle, Mr. and Mrs. Thomas McNally, Mr. and Mrs. William Wenderoth, Mr. and Mrs. John J. Burns, Edward Lanigan, Patrick Connolly, John E. Campbell, Bernard Crawford, Dr. Charles J. Schampain, Joseph P. Colligan, Mr. and Mrs. Michael J. Burke, Dr. Robert Berlinger, and John F. Lee.

The prettiest girls on the boat were Miss Susy Kennedy, Miss Lizzie Colligan, the Misses Lenihan, Mrs. McCann, Miss Marie Salem, Miss Sadie Salem, Miss Phœbe McCarthy, Miss Ida Lewis, Miss Edith Appleby, and little Miss Donahoe in her pretty flowered muslin frock.

The Republicans would have had no difficulty in carrying the Thirteenth Assembly District yesterday, for the Pequod Club, which is the Tammany social club of the district, was on its outing at College Point.

Police Commissioner John C. Sheehan, the leader of the district, had expected a pretty good-sized turning out in this the first Summer jaunt of the Pequods, but he was surprised when fully 1,000 persons applied for passage on the steamboat Cygnus.

The boat started at 10 A. M., an hour later than was intended. This was due to the fact that the Pequods followed Ward's Band from the clubhouse in West Twenty-fifth Street, near Eighth Avenue, half over the district before reaching the pier at the foot of West Twenty-second Street.

All of the excursionists wore white yachting caps and in their buttonholes were bunches of fragrant flowers. The sail up the Sound was delightful and lasted an hour and a half. When a landing was made, the Pequods marched to Donnelly's Grove. They wasted no time in getting into the big dining room, where luncheon was served. After luncheon they scattered about in the fields and grove.

By 3 o'clock there were six baseball games and nine football games going on in one small field. Whenever a ball was batted, fully thirty men would chase it. The policemen and liquor dealers played a match game. The liquor dealers won by a score of 43 to 37. Game was called at the end of the fifth inning.

Then came the athletic games for gold medals. These were well contested. The 100-yard dash was won by J. Gallagher, the 200-yard race went to Hugh Masterson, and the fat men's race was won by Thomas McNelce. He weighed 215 pounds.

A 100-yard race between Louis Munzinger, the Fort Warden; Barney Courtney, Assemblyman Bahan, and Alderman Parks was won by Mr. Bahan. Parks fell down, and neither Munzinger nor Courtney finished. Commissioner Sheehan had bet a case of wine with Mr. Munzinger that he would not win.

Dinner was served at 6 o'clock. At the close, Commissioner Sheehan made an interesting speech and presented Mr. Munzinger with a diamond stud for his efficient services in the district.

Then the return trip was made. The Pequods marched through the district when they reached home and were greeted with cheers and fireworks all along the line.

Besides those mentioned, there were present Speaker Sulzer, Col. Theodore A. Hamilton, James W. Boyle, James P. Keating, Charles F. Murphy, Fitzroy J. Dooley, Assemblymen Southworth and Drypolcher, Aldermen Rogers, Byrnes, and Reiley; Police Captains Schultz, Westervelt, Price, Murphy, and Schmittberger; Col. John Frans, and School Commissioner Livingston.

Doesn't Mean to Leave Tammany.

A story to the effect that Congressman W. Bourke Cockran had fallen out with Richard Croker and was about to leave Tammany Hall has been zealously circulated for some time. It came out in a new form yesterday: Mr. Cockran had recommended many of the New-York men who had been appointed by the President, he was going to lead an anti-Tammany organization, he had not been asked to speak at the Tammany Society's Fourth of July celebration, and so on. Mr. Cockran was seen at his law office and asked about the story.

"There is no truth in it," he said. "If there was I think I should know of it, and I know nothing about it. I was in Tammany Hall on the Fourth of July, and I think I was invited to speak. I have made no recommendations for appointments without the approval of the organization."

MUST RAISE NO MORE DUST.

Commissioner Andrews Orders that Streets Be Sprinkled Before Being Swept.

Street Commissioner Andrews yesterday issued the following order to Superintendent William Robbins of his department:

The streets must be swept hereafter without raising dust. This order will be strictly enforced.

Every hand sweeper or sweeping-machine driver who disobeys it, and every foreman who permits it to be disobeyed, should be suspended on the spot and immediately reported to me for dismissal.

The streets must be sprinkled immediately before sweeping, and sufficiently to avoid raising a dust. This can always be done when the temperature is above 32°.

I am informed by the Commissioner of Public Works that all the water necessary for that purpose can be used. This does not mean that water may be wasted. It does mean that scarcity of water can no longer be given as an excuse for raising dust in sweeping the streets.

Dust from street sweeping is not only annoying, it is dangerous to health and injurious to property; and wherever it falls the greater part finds its way again to the street to be again swept up. Health, convenience, and economy require that it should be avoided.

I am aware that great difficulty exists because of the small number of sprinkling carts owned by the department and of my inability at this time to purchase more.

I shall not, however, accept that as an excuse for the failure of a subordinate to obey this order.

Every hand sweeper must have a sprinkling can and hydrant key, and you will see that such are supplied as quickly as possible to any who are without them.

In every case where there are not watering carts sufficient for the number of sweeping machines employed, the machines in excess must be laid off until further orders, and the fact immediately reported to me.

As the responsibility is mine it is I who must determine when it is impossible, with the present plant and money at my disposal, to accomplish the full intent of this order.

AMASA LYON & CO. EMBARRASSED.

Trustees Have a Receiver Appointed for the Umbrella Company—Assets Small.

Amasa Lyon & Co., manufacturers of umbrellas at 684 Broadway, have become unable to meet maturing obligations, and on the application of the trustees of the company, Sylvester J. O'Sullivan, the Treasurer, has been appointed receiver.

The liabilities of the company are $121,410, of which $58,718 is represented by notes and acceptances. The nominal assets are $149,505, the actual value of which is placed at $60,000. There are over 100 creditors, among the largest being the following: F. Victor & Achelis, $22,051; Hoenighaus & Curtis, $10,318; C. A. Auffmordt & Co., $8,000; J. O'Sullivan, $5,000; Henry A. Patten, $25,220. Most of the creditors are in New-York, and some are in Philadelphia, Chicago, Waterbury, Conn., Honesdale, Penn., and Frankfort, Penn. There is $7,000 due to creditors in Philadelphia.

The company has a capital stock of $200,000. The stockholders are: Aline C. Lyon, 1,960 shares; Amasa Lyon, Bernard C. Lyon, H. E. Nicolay, and S. J. O'Sullivan, 10 shares each.

Amasa Lyon established the business in 1876 and incorporated it on Dec. 28, 1886. In January, 1888, Mr. Lyon made an individual assignment, caused by indorsing for William H. De Forest. The company became embarrassed in September, 1891, and A. J. Nutting was appointed temporary receiver; but in March, 1892, the company arranged its affairs, and the receiver was discharged. The business of the company has been dull for some time past.

NEW ERIE EQUIPMENT.

Thirty-five Handsome Passenger Cars Recently Put on the Line.

The Erie Railway Company has received from the Wason Manufacturing Company of Springfield thirty-five passenger coaches, duplicates of the fifty cars received last year. These coaches are unusually substantial in construction and embody many of the latest inventions for the convenience of passengers. They will be placed in service at once on the Erie's special World's Fair trains, and will establish the popularity of its ten-day excursions.

The space between the bed timbers of the cars is filled with mineral wool as a protection against cold as well as to deaden the noise of the trucks. The interior finish is of solid mahogany, in design rich yet unobtrusive, which, with quartered oak ceilings handsomely decorated and neat and tasteful bronze trimmings, combine to produce a pleasing effect. While Forney seats, in crimson and old gold colored upholsterings, adjustable foot rests, counterbalanced window sashes, and Pintsch gas equipments, appeal to the ideal of personal comfort for both day and night use. The coaches have Westinghouse automatic brakes, air signals, and platforms of the improved Janney-Buhoup pattern. The trucks are of the Erie standard, with thirty-six-inch Paige steel-tired wheels.

GOLD PAID TO POLICEMEN.

They Are Able to Get the Yellow Metal Financiers Yearn For.

For the first time in many years 3,500 New-York policemen are jingling gold in their pockets, and they smile as they read of the dearth of the yellow metal.

The police were paid yesterday, and they were surprised when the Captains at all the station houses passed out half their money in gold, which the city had drawn from the Importers and Traders' Bank. The rest of the salaries of the policemen was paid in bills or silver.

The total amount of the precious metal paid to the policemen would have gladdened the heart of many a hard-pressed financier.

Good Work of St. John's Guild.

The midsummer hospital work of St. John's Guild is greatly benefiting mothers and their young children. Dangerously sick babies and children have been cured by hundreds, and the city's death rate among children has been lowered by it.

Three of the trips of the Floating Hospital last week, each of which cost $250, had their expenses defrayed by philanthropic citizens. These were E. H. Dougherty, William P. Clyde & Co., and George A. Clark & Brothers. Among others who have recently sent contributions to St. John's Guild are H. P. Kingsland, who gave $250; the lower Wall Street sugar trade, through W. E. Turner, $250; Keppler & Schwarzmann, $250; D. F. Tieman & Co., $25, and "A Child's Savings," $25.

The Trustees of the Guild make further appeal to the public for aid. Checks may be sent to Col. W. L. Strong, Treasurer, at 501 Fifth Avenue, or to the Central National Bank, at 320 Broadway.

Saw Company's Doors Closed.

TRENTON, N. J., Aug. 2.—The American Saw Company, which employs about 100 skilled workmen, shut down to-day for an indefinite period, owing to the general depression and bad outlook of the building trade. The company has been in business for twenty-five years and manufactured circular, gang, and band saws.

THE WEATHER.

WASHINGTON, Aug. 2—8 P. M.—Forecast for Thursday:

For *New-England*, variable winds, fair weather.

For *EASTERN NEW-YORK, Eastern Pennsylvania, New-Jersey, Delaware, Maryland*, and the *District of Columbia*, fair, warmer, easterly winds.

For *Virginia, North Carolina*, and *South Carolina*, easterly winds, local rains, except in interior of Virginia, fair. For *Georgia, Eastern Florida*, and *Western Florida*, easterly winds, local rains. For *Alabama, Mississippi, Louisiana*, and *Eastern Texas*, slightly warmer, and on the coast southerly winds, with local rains, and in the interior variable winds, with local rains.

For *Tennessee, Kentucky*, and *West Virginia*, variable winds, occasional local rains. For *Western New-York, Western Pennsylvania*, and *Ohio*, variable winds, slightly warmer, fair. For *Indiana* and *Illinois*, southerly winds, warmer, fair.

For *Missouri, Arkansas*, and *Iowa*, cooler Thursday, warmer Thursday night, southerly winds, occasional light local rains. For *Oklahoma, Indian Territory, Kansas*, and *Nebraska*, warmer, southerly winds, occasional light rains, followed Thursday night by cooler, fair weather. For *Lower Michigan, Upper Michigan, Wisconsin*, and *Minnesota*, southerly winds, generally fair, except occasional light local rains, warmer.

For *North Dakota* and *South Dakota*, warmer, southerly, veering to cooler westerly, winds, generally fair. For *Colorado*, cooler, northwest winds, fair weather Thursday night. For *Montana*, cooler, fair, southerly winds, becoming westerly.

RIVERS.—The rivers will change slightly.

WEATHER CONDITIONS AND GENERAL FORECAST.—The barometer is lowest in Manitoba and the Northwest. It is highest over the Middle Atlantic States. Fair weather has prevailed, except local rains in the South Atlantic and Gulf States. The temperature has risen in the upper lake region and the Northwest, and fallen slightly in New-England and the Middle Atlantic States and over the Northern Rocky Mountain slope.

Fair weather will generally prevail in the Middle States, New-England, the lake regions, and the Northwest, and local rains will prevail in the South Atlantic and Gulf States.

The following heavy rainfalls (in inches) were reported during the past twenty-four hours: Longview, Texas, 1.50; Allendale, S. C., 1.50. The rivers have generally fallen.

The following shows the changes in the temperature for the past twenty-four hours, in comparison with the same date of last year, as indicated by the thermometer at Hudnut's pharmacy, 218 Broadway:

	1892.	1893.		1892.	1893.
3 A. M.	70°	69°	3:30 P. M.	79°	81°
6 A. M.	68°	69°	6 P. M.	79°	80°
9 A. M.	70°	73°	9 P. M.	70°	71°
12 M.	74°	80°	12 P. M.	67°	69°

Average temperature yesterday.....75½°
Average for same date last year.....70½°
Average for same date last fifteen years.....73½°

THE RIGHTS OF BICYCLISTS

COMPLAINTS THAT PARK POLICE HAVE IGNORED THEM.

Petty Annoyances that Amount to Persecution Described to the Park Board by Lawyer Luscomb, Counsel for the League of American Wheelmen—President Tappen Says that, While Bicycle Ordinances Must Be Enforced, He Will See that the Riders Are Fairly Treated.

Since the Board of Aldermen passed an ordinance recently regulating the speed of bicycles within the city limits there have been many complaints by wheelmen of the treatment they have received from park policemen.

It has been asserted that the wheelmen have been subjected to petty annoyances by the police which were in the nature of persecution. To obtain better treatment for the bicyclists, Lawyer Charles H. Luscomb, counsel for the League of American Wheelmen, appeared before the Park Commissioners yesterday and asked that as much protection be accorded to wheelmen as to owners of light vehicles.

The matter was discussed informally by the board and Mr. Luscomb. He cited the case of a bicyclist who was ordered by a Central Park patrolman to light his lamp, which had gone out. In trying to do so, the rider leaned his wheel against the curbing and was promptly ordered to take it away.

Mr. Luscomb did not believe petty tyranny of this sort should be permitted. He also referred to the case of Dr. Myer L. Rhein, who was out riding on a double machine with his wife. There is a patch of gravel in the road at Seventy-ninth Street, and Dr. and Mrs. Rhein dismounted and started to push their machine along the sidewalk.

The roadway was crowded with teams, and the use of the machine on it was difficult and dangerous. A policeman ordered them to return to the roadway. Dr. Rhein pointed out the danger, but the policeman insisted.

Dr. Rhein then sought to take the policeman's number and was arrested.

Mr. Luscomb said he did not believe any harm could come from permitting the rider of a machine to push it along the sidewalk in case it became disabled.

Commissioner Dana said the bicycle had been legally declared to be a vehicle, and as such there could be extended to it no greater protection than to any other vehicle.

President Tappen said the park police had recently received instructions to enforce carefully the ordinance relative to the use of bicycles, but that he would see that the wheelmen received fair treatment.

The Commissioners also had to consider the bicycle from another point of view. Some time ago it was suggested that the bicycle might be used by the park police. The suggestion was referred to Capt. C. C. Collins, who made his report yesterday.

He reported that the machine would be of no use in Central Park either in chasing runaways or in following offenders, but that it might be used on Riverside Drive and in the upper parks.

Commissioner Dana did not like the idea of putting bicycles on Riverside Drive, and doubted whether they could be used to advantage in the upper parks.

Capt. Collins's report was ordered on file, and it will be some days before the park police will patrol their beats on wheels.

ARTILLERY DRILLS IN CAMP.

Work of State Troops Highly Praised—Manœuvres of Battery K.

STATE CAMP, PEEKSKILL, N. Y., Aug. 2.—The soldiers were astir early this morning. At 5 o'clock Capt. Coehran of the Thirteenth Regiment drilled his men in extended order, and soon after guard mount Capt. Dillenback led Battery K to the north plain to show the First and Second Batteries what United States Artillerymen can do. The manœuvres lasted nearly an hour.

The scene presented was one of the most picturesque of the year in the State Camp. The horses understood the commands almost as well as the men, and the result was that every movement was smoothly and promptly done. The drill was full of dash from beginning to end.

The horses of the State batteries are becoming more tractable, and the drill to-day was even better than that of yesterday. Thus far nothing but praise has been heard for the State batteries.

The drilling this morning was full of interest. All the guns and equipments were in perfect order. Capt. Dillenback speaks in the most complimentary way of Capts. Wendell and Capt. Wilson and of the efficiency of the State batteries under their commands.

This afternoon the battalion drill on the north plain was preceded by a practice review, preparatory to the regular review that is to take place to-morrow. Capt. Dillenback was in command.

At the close of the drill the park was moved to the side of the east plain, next to the camp, and the horses were picketed on the other field.

RATS, MICE, AND MOLES MUST GO.

A Professional Trapper Hired to Exterminate Those in Central Park.

Warfare has been declared by the Park Commissioners against the rats, cats, mice, and moles in Central Park. They have agreed to pay Frederick Wegner, a "professional trapper," of Brooklyn, $250 to exterminate these nuisances during the next three months. He will begin his work this morning. He explained to the Park Commissioners yesterday that within the last three years he had killed in Greenwood Cemetery:

Chipmunks	28,473	Dogs	268
Sparrows	20,350	Cats	312
Black mice	5,080	Skunks	14
Moles	2,984	Muskrats	40
Snakes	2,312	Water rats	80
Rabbits	604	House rats	212

The Commissioners decided that it would be impossible to exterminate the sparrows from Central Park, and superintendent Parsons said that the chipmunks didn't do very much harm. Commissioner Dana said that the chipmunks were "rather attractive little beggars." The sparrows and chipmunks will, therefore, not be molested.

THEATRICAL GOSSIP.

"THE NEW SOUTH."—Manager Frank McKee of the Madison Square Theatre has returned from his brief summer vacation, and is explaining the conflict of dates between Manager Rosenquest of the Fourteenth Street Theatre and himself by stating that, as he understands it, "The New South" is managed by the arrangements with Mr. Rosenquest to play at the Fourteenth Street Theater. Afterward they decided that the Madison Square Theatre would be more advantageous because of its more central location, and they terminated negotiations for a five weeks' occupancy of that house. Mr. McKee made the contract in good faith, and at the time of doing so was aware that the same week had been contracted for to Manager Rosenquest. It now appears to be settled that "The New South" will play at the Madison Square Theatre beginning Aug. 14, and will leave but a few more performances of "A Trip to Chinatown." Manager Rosenquest will probably be appeased, and it is understood he has declared his willingness to accept James J. Corbett for the two weeks originally contracted for "The New South" at the Fourteenth Street Theatre.

THE CASINO'S NEW OPERA.—The impression that there are several rainmakers in the new Aronson and Rosenfeld opera has undoubtedly gained ground through the perverting of the title in previous announcements, but there will be but one Simon Pure Rainmaker of Syria, and that person will be Mark Smith, who closes his engagement with "1492" the middle of September. Gustave Kerker has been engaged to direct the orchestra, and will conduct the musical rehearsals, beginning next week. Sydney Rosenfeld is at present in Chicago making a study of character in the Midway Plaisance. When an idea strikes him which he thinks will be of benefit to the coming production, he rushes to a telegraph office and sends a long message to Stage Manager Max Freeman, who receives it wearily and places it on a file which bears overhead the inscription, "Rosenfeld's Dreams."

THE CASINO ROOF GARDEN has four exceedingly strong cards in this week's programme. They are the sixteen South American Concert Students, who perform most charmingly on mandolins and guitars; Prof. Joseph Hassell, the master in clay, who presents the most novel specialty ever seen in this country; Guibal and Greville, the necromancers, and Eunice Vance, who comes late in the performance, but who is waited for by the audience slightly and compelled to sing four and five songs, among which "To the Band" is still the big hit. Besides these star performers there are several other clever artists who help to make up an excellent entertainment. The business now being done on the garden could not be better, and Rudolph Aronson has decided to continue the vaudeville performances until early next month.

THE ACADEMY OF MUSIC will be among the list of theatres that begin the Fall season Monday, Aug. 14. The attraction will be "The Black Crook," which returns for a short stay of six weeks. The production will be entirely new and will contain some novel and interesting features, chief among which will be the grand ballet, "The Birth of the Rainbow," which will be produced for the first time in America. Mr. Tompkins says that it will be the largest, as well as the most expensive, one ever seen indoors and will contain some of the most costly costumes ever made for the stage. Another feature will be the Swedish singers and warblers, Dagmar and Dacelle. The premiere associate is Mlle. Staccioni from Milan.

"IN OLD KENTUCKY" will, if all reports be true, be an important addition to American dramatic literature. The play itself is said to be an exceptionally strong and creditable picture of a phase of American life hitherto untouched by the dramatist, and a great deal of money is being spent in preparing an elaborate outfit of scenery for it. There is a demand for good American pl